

ZARUBIN, K.I.

Operational characteristics of the M-47 and M-49 meteorological stations. Meteor. i gidrol. no.2:48-49 F '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Verkhne-Volzhskoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.

L 37187-56 ENT(1)/FCC GV

ACC NR: AP6027809

SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/000/002/0048/0049

AUTHOR: Zarubin, K. I.

ORG: Verkhne-Volzhskoye Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service (Verkhne-Volzhskoye UGMS)

TITLE: Operating characteristics of the M-47 and M-49 meteorological stations

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i hidrologiya, no. 2, 1966, 48-49

TOPIC TAGS: meteorologic instrument, meteorologic station/M-47 meteorologic station,  
M-49 meteorologic station

10 26

12

ABSTRACT: The new meteorological stations M-49 and M-47 are being introduced into the Soviet Meteorological Service; they are reliable in operation, work a long time without need of repair, have good access to parts and are easily adjusted when setting up the station and during its operation. (The article gives little basic description of the apparatus and there is no reference as to where more detailed information can be found.) This communication emphasizes a number of shortcomings of this apparatus and ways in which they can be eliminated. Specific instructions are given on the initial assembly and installation and subsequent adjustment of a number of components in order to ensure correct readings. In addition, there are certain faults in design which can be corrected in the field by small modifications. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: nono

UDC: 551.508.85

Card 1/1 //

0917

1314

ZARUBIN, K.I.

Increasing the effectiveness of the use of the "Oblako" and  
RNO-A-26 devices. Meteor. i gidrol. no.2:41-42 F '65.  
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Verkhne-Volzhskoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy  
sluzhby.

L 29731-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T-2/EWP(w)/EWP(f)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) EM/NW/JD  
ACC NR: AP6012267 SOURCE CODE: UR/0114/65/000/011/0013/0016

AUTHOR: Shvets, I. T. (Academician); Dyban, Ye. P. (Candidate of technical sciences); Antonenko, F. T. (Engineer); Bumarskov, A. I. (Engineer); Zarubin, L. A. (Engineer); Shpet, N. G. (Engineer)

80  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Development and investigation of a system of air cooling of welded rotors for high power gas turbines

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 11, 1965, 13-16

TOPIC TAGS: turbine rotor, gas turbine, turbine cooling, electronic simulation

ABSTRACT: In the present work, thermal calculation of the cooling system was carried out on a three-dimension electric model, based on the use of a Type EI-12 electronic integrator. A diagram shows the scheme for an electric model of a welded double-disk rotor. Based on experimental results, a figure shows the temperature field for a two-stage rotor; the data were obtained at an overall cooling air rate of 1.865 kg/sec. Conclusions are as follows: 1) use of intensive air cooling of all surfaces permits the fabrication of welded rotors with

Card 1/2

UDC: 62-71.62-253.621.438

L 29731-66

ACC NR: AP6012267

O:

greater rigidity and less weight; 2) use of the modelling system proposed in the article permits development of more reliable and efficient systems of air cooling for two- and four-stage rotors for gas turbines; 3) parallel distribution of the cooling air over the stages allows sufficiently uniform temperature fields in all the disks; 4) with the proposed cooling system, use of more heat resistant material for the vanes of the first stage permits raising the temperature of the gas to 850-870°; and, 5) use of the electronic modelling also makes it possible, simply and with sufficient accuracy to determine the temperature field of practically any rotor, with the use of any present type of cooling system. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13, 09 / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 CC

SHVETS, I."., akademik; DYBAN, Ye.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANTONENKO, F.T.,  
inzh.; BUMARSKOV, A.I., inzh.; ZARUBIN, L.A., inzh.; SHPET, N.G.,  
inzh.

Development and study of the air cooling system of the welded  
rotors of large gas turbines. Energomashinostroenie 11  
no.11:13-16 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963830007-4

ZARUBIN, L.D., inzh.

Using a movable mold. Transp. stroi. 11 no.7:17-19 Jl '61.  
(MIRA 14:?)  
(Bridges, Concrete) (Prestressed concrete construction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963830007-4"

YEVLEV, V.I., kapitan 2-go ranga; GLUKHOV, G.P., inzh.-kapitan 3-go ranga; ZARUBIN, L.K., kapitan 2-go range; TIMASHEV, V.D., kapitan 3-go range; KARTSEV, R.P., kapitan 1-go ranga; MICHURIN, V.I., kapitan 1-go ranga.

Matured problems. Mor. sbor, 49 no. 12:49-53 D 1 65  
(MIRA 19:1)

ZARUBIN, L.M.

Automatic electron regulator to control the density of foundry  
mold ramming. Lit. proizv. no.3:18-19 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Molding (Founding)) (Electronic instruments)

VARVARICHEV, A.A.; ZARUDIN, L.M.; SOKOLOV, V.A.

Casting cylinder sleeves in a green sand mold with a shell core.  
Avt. prom. 31 no.3:39-40 Mr '65. (MERA 18:7)

1. Yaroslavskiy motornyy zavod.

ZARURIN, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Preparation characteristics of coals related to their ability  
to undergo desulfurization. Koks i khim. no.7:8-12 '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh.  
(Coal preparation) (Desulfuration)

ZARUBIN, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Preparation characteristics of coals related to their ability  
to undergo desulfurization. Koks i khim. no.7:8-12 '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh.  
(Coal preparation) (Desulfuration)

ZARUBIN, I.v.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn.nauk;  
SHLAU, A.V., inzh.; SKTEYNBERG, D.I., inzh.

Wear of the main joints and parts of a centrifugal coal  
dewatering filter. Sbor. inform. po obog. i brik. ugl. no.3:  
3-10 '57.  
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)  
(Centrifuges)

BORTS, M.A.; ZARUBIN, L.S.; DEMIDOV, L.G., otv.red.; TSUKERMAN, S.Ya.,  
red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; MADEINSKAYA, A.A.,  
tekhn.red.

[Continuous centrifugal settling machines; design and use in the  
coal mining industry] Shnekovye osaditel'nye tsentrifugi;  
konstruktsiya i ispol'zovanie v ugel'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva,  
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 61 p.  
(MIRA 14:2)

(Coal preparation plants--Equipment and supplies)  
(Separators (Machines))

ZARUBIN, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
SHIAU, A.V., inzh.

Vibrating centrifuges for dewatering fine coal. Sbor. inform. po  
obog. i brik. ugl. no.3:11-18 '57. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies) (Centrifuges)

ZARUBIN, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Dewatering fines. Sbor. inform. po otog. i brik. ugl. no.3:  
46-49 '57. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Coal preparation)

ZARUBIN, Lev Semenovich; SHLAU, Anatoliy Vladimirovich; DEMIDOV, L.G.,  
otv. red.; TSUKERMAN, S.Ya., red. izd-va; SUKHNINA, N.D., tekhn.  
red.

[Filter centrifuges for the dewatering of fine coals] Fil'truju-  
shchie tsentrifugi dlja obezvozhivaniia mal'kogo uglia. Moskva,  
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 110 p.  
(MIRA 14:5)

(Coal preparation) (Centrifuges)

ZARUBIN, L.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEYTES, S.Ya., inzh.; NIKANOROV, L.P.,  
inzh.

Selecting and investigating heavy suspensions for centrifugal  
coal preparation. Nauch.trudy po obog.i brik.ugl. no.1:61-90  
'58. (MIRA 12:10)

(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)

BOCHKOV, Yu.N., inzh.; ZARUBIN, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMINSKIY, V.S.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk

Mechanism of dewatering coal breeze in screw-type centrifugal settling  
machines. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.6:20-28 '58. (MIRA 12:?)  
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)  
(Centrifuges)

BORTS, M.A., inzh.; ZARUBIN, L.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand.  
tekhn.nauk; KORSAK, L.L., inzh.

Studying the hydrodynamics of liquids in the rotor of a precipitating  
centrifuge by means of a radioactive isotopes. Sbor. inform. po obog.  
i brik. ugl. no.4:3-12 '57. (MIRA 11:6)  
(Hydrodynamics) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)  
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)

ZARUBIN, L.S., kand.tkehn.nauk

Laboratory centrifuge for fractional analysis of coal dusts.  
Sbor. inform. po obog. i brik. ugl. no.4:31-32 '57. (MIRA 11:6)  
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)

*ZARUBIN, L.S.*

10(4); 21(5); 24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION Sov/2457	
<i>Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po prisileniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov</i> , t. 1 "Ziushcheny v narodnom khozyaistve i naute". 2d. Moscow, 1957.	
Reportchik: I. hidrodinamika; trudy konferentsii, tom. 4 (Heat Engineering and Hydrodynamics; Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science, Vol. 4) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 88 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies Printed.	sponsor: Akademiya nauk SSSR, and USSR. glavnoye upravlyaniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.
Mrs. M. A. Stril'kovich (Rep. Ed.), G. T. Erofeevskiy, and N. S. Troitsky; Ed. of Publ. House: L. N. Sinevnikova, "Tech. Ed." M. I. Borinov.	
This collection of articles is intended for scientists and laboratory workers concerned with the use of radioactive and stable isotopes.	
SCOPE: This collection of papers deals with the application of radioactive and stable isotopes as measuring tools in various types of scientific investigations. No personalities are mentioned. References are given after some of the articles.	
1. Bartolomey, O.O., Ya.O. Vinokur, V.I. Polikontsev, and V.I. Semenov. Use of Gamma Rays for Studying the Process of Diffusion of Radiotracer. 3,3, and V.M. Nekrashev. Use of Gamma-ray Scope for Studying the Hydrodynamics of a Multi-fluid System. 12	
2. Pletnerkin, E.O., and N.A. Shaposhnik. Method of "Tagged" Acetyl for Investigating Water and Steam Content in Surface Boiling of a Fluid. 16	
3. Rukhatashvili, S.G., and V.M. Nekrashev. Use of Gamma-ray Scope for Determining the Specific Surface Area of Quartz and Cement Powders by the Sorption Method With the Use of Tagged Atoms. 20	
4. Roslyak, V.M., and I.I. Kurbatova. Use of Radioactive Isotope for Studying Sulfite Corrosion of Concrete. 23	
5. Taytorich, M.A., V.I. Peresypko, and I.L. Jukin. Methods for Determining the Density and Moisture Content of Soils With the Aid of Radioactive Emissions. 13	
6. Polozova, I.O., and N.P. Reznichenko. Study of the Processes of Measure Transfer in Building Materials by Means of Gamma-ray Scopy. 33	
7. Taytorich, M.A., V.I. Peresypko, and I.L. Jukin. Methods for Determining the Density and Moisture Content of Soils With the Aid of Radioactive Emissions. 13	
8. Polozova, I.O., and N.P. Reznichenko. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Investigating the Solubility of Salts in Water Vapor at High Pressures. 41	
9. Stril'kovich, M.A., I.Kh. Kharbulashvili, and L.K. Khochilov. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Investigating the Solubility of Salts in Water Vapor at High Pressures. 41	
10. Sternman, L.S., A.M. Aronov, and A.Y. Surmov. Investigation of the Characteristics of Vapors at a Pressure of 185 abs. atm. With the Aid of Radioactive Isotopes. 46	
11. Dubrovskiy, V.N. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Observing the Motion of the Molten Glass Mass In Glass Furnace Tanks. 52	
12. Rakhlin'skiy, V.V. Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Studying the Filtration of Fluids Through Porous Media. 57	
13. Levenskaya, D.I., and A.V. Prishlin. Radioisotope Methods for Investigating Flow Processes of Fluids in a Porous Medium. 62	
14. Rostislav, M.A., L.S. Zarubin, V.S. Kargin, and L.I. Korshak. Investigation of the Hydrodynamic Conditions of Propulsion in the Centrifugal Motor of a Setting Centrifuge With the Aid of Radioactive Isotopes. 67	
15. Volarovich, N.P., M.Y. Churayev, and S.Ya. Minakov. Investigations of the Motion of Water in Soil Under Laboratory and Field Conditions With the Use of Radioactive Isotopes. 72	
16. Arhangelskiy, M.M. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Investigating Suspensions of River Silt. 73	
17. Yermik, A.I., and A.S. Smiblin. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Investigating the Mechanics of the Dusting Process. 35 55	

ZARUBIN, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
SHLAU, A.V., inzh.

Operating UTSM-1 screw-type centrifugal settling machines in coal  
preparation plants. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.6:29-33 '58.

(MIRA 12:7)

(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)  
(Centrifuges)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963830007-4

ZARUBIN, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Vibrating centrifuge for dewatering coal pulp. Obog. i brik. ugl.  
no. 6:34-36 '58.

(MIRA 12:7)

(Coal preparation—Equipment and supplies)  
(Centrifuges)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001963830007-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963830007-4"

SHLAU, A.V.; ZARUBIN, L.S.; TROFIMOV, V.A.

[Filtrating centrifuges for the dewatering of coal]  
Fil'truushchie tsentrifugi dlja obezvzhivaniia uglia.  
Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 134 p. (MIRA 18;5)

ZARUBIN, M.; TISHCHENKO, D.

Alkaline hydrolysis of Scholler's lignin resulting in the  
formation of low molecular weight substances. Zhur. prikl.  
khim. 33 no.11:2576-2581 N '60. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Lignin)

ZARUBIN, M.; TISHCHENKO, D.

Hypothesis for the alkaline condensation of lignin. Zhur. prikl.  
khim. 34 no.1:194-199 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Ligin)

AUTHORS: Zarubin, M., Tishchenko, D. SOV/80-32-2-29/56

TITLE: Alkaline Hydrolysis of Scholler Lignin With the Production of Low-Molecular Substances (Shchelochnoy gidroliz lignina Shol-lera s polucheniem nizkomolekulyarnykh veshchestv)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2,  
pp 395-399 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Heating of technical lignins in alkaline solution produces low-molecular compounds of phenol type. Their molecular weight is 400 or less. The ether-soluble compounds contain 75% C and 6.3% H. These substances exceed 50% of the lignin weight. There is 1 table and 14 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 4 Swedish, 2 German, 1 Canadian, and 1 Finnish.

SUBMITTED: August 29, 1957

Card 1/1

1. ZARUBIN, M.P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Medicine
7. Search for and introduction of new medicinal plants into cultivation. Riga, Izdatel'stvo. AN Latviiskoi SSSr, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified.

ZARUBIN, M. Ya.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Alkaline hydrolysis of Sholler's lignin with the production of low-molecular substances." Riga, 1961. 15 pp; (Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, Inst of Forestry Engineering Problems and the Chemistry of Wood); 150 copies; free; (KL, 6-61 sup, 198)

ZARUBIN, M.Ya.; TISHCHENKO, D.V.

Soda cooking of spruce wood with the addition of phenols. Zhur.-  
prikl.khim. 35 no.12:2724-2729 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Spruce) (Lignin) (Phenols)

ZARUBIN, N., prokuror

Classification of crimes connected with fires. Pozh. delo 7  
no. 1:10-11 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Otdel prokuratury RSFSR.  
(Fire prevention--Laws and legislation)

NADEZHIN, N.; ZARUBIN, N.

Criminal investigation of fire cases. Pozh.delo 7 no.6:7-8 Je '61.  
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Starshiy pomoshchnik prokurora RSFSR (for Nadezhin).
2. Pomoshchnik prokurora RSFSR (for Zarubin).  
(Arson)  
(Criminal investigation)

ZARUBIN, N.

Improve the organization of material and technical supplies.  
(MIRA 15:12)  
Mor.flot 22 no.12:12-14 D '62.

1. Starshiy inzh. Glavnogo upravleniya material'no-tehnicheskogo  
snabzheniya Ministerstva morskogo Flota.  
(Merchant marine—Equipment and supplies)

KULIKOV, V.O.; BORNATSKIY, I.I.; ZARUBIN, N.G.; DOROFEEV, G.A.;  
KALUZHISKIY, Ye.A.; KAZAKOV, A.A.; KOVAL', R.F.; KORNEVA, N.K.;  
TRET'YAKOV, Ye.V.; TRUNOV, Ye.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: ANDREYEV, V.L.;  
GORDIYENKO, V.V.; GRINEVICH, I.P.; GUBAR', V.F.; DOLINENKO, V.I.;  
ZHERNOVSKIY, V.S.; ZHIGALOVA, Z.I.; KOMOV, N.G.; KURAPIN, B.S.;  
OLESHKEVICH, T.I.; PRIKHOZHENKO, Ye.

Mastering the operations of 650- and 900-ton (mega - gram) capacity  
open-hearth furnaces at the Il'ich metallurgical plant. Stal' 25  
no.8:805-807 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. DONNIICHERMET i Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Il'icha.

YEFIMOV, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; KUZEMA, I.D., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
ZHIGULA, A.V., inzh.; SAPKO, V.N., inzh.; KISSEL', N.N.,  
inzh.; CHERNYSHEV, I.S., inzh.; ZARUBIN, N.G., inzh.;  
STRYAPIN, I.Ya., inzh.; OLESHKEVICH, T.I., inzh.; SONIN, G.V.,  
inzh.; PUKALOV, V.P., inzh.

Rapid top pouring of rimmed steel from ladles with a  
capacity from 350 to 480 tons. Stal' 24 no.1:30-32 Ja '64.  
(MIRA 17:2)

ZARUBIN, N. M.

Mos., Central Sci. Res. Inst. Technology and Machine Constr., -cl948-.

Mos., Milling Plant, -cl948-.

"The Use of Inhibiting Solutions for the Preparation of Metallographic Microsections," Zavod, Lab., 14, No. 2, 1948;

"Metallographic Study of Solid Alloys of the Metalloceramic Type," ibid., No. 12, 1948.

USSR/Metals - Iron, Alloys, Properties

Oct 51

"Investigation of Ferrous Alloys With High Content

"Investigation of Ferrous Alloys With High Content  
of Carbon and Chromium," N. M. Zarubin, Ye. A.

Ivanov, Engineers, S. Ye. Rozenfeld, Cand. Tech Sci,

Ivanov, Engin.

TENITIMASH

"Litoye Frizvod No 10, pp 26-28

Alloys with 2-4% and 9-10% Cr were investigated to find alloys with high hardness, high abrasive wear-resistance and wear-resistance at high temps. Increase in carbon content decreases results. Increase in distribution of chromium

Interprets results.

Decreases uniformity in distribution of chromium

198RT1

USSR/Metals - Iron, Alloys, Properties  
(Contd)

Oct 51

carbides in metal base, and considerably enlarges carbides in metal base, and considerably enlarges carbides in metal base, and considerably enlarges them. Inoculation of alloys with magnesium greatly reduces carbide phase to finer state.

198RT1

ZARUBIN, N. M.

ZARUBIN, N. M.  
KLAZ, H. Ye.

METALLOGRAPHY

New method of preparing metallographic cuts from ferrous metals. Vest. mash. 31 no. 12  
(1951)

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress September 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

ZARUBIN, N.M., inzhener; TSYPIN, I.O., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effect of heat treatment on the structure and mechanical properties of spheroidal graphite cast iron. [Trudy] TSMIITASH no.55: 55-69 '59. (MLRA 7:?)

(Cast iron--Heat treatment)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963830007-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963830007-4"

*22-4-14/35*  
AUTHOR: Zarubin, N.M., Engineer

28-4-14/35

TITLE: Classification of Structure Components in Castings of Gray Iron and High-Strength Iron (Klassifikatsiya strukturnykh sostavlyayushchikh otlivok iz serogo i vysokoprochnogo chuguna)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1957, # 4, pp 53-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The standard ГОСТ 3443-46 is superseded by ГОСТ 3443-57 - for methods of structural evaluation of gray cast iron (with laminar graphite) and high-strength cast iron (with globular graphite). The new standard is in 3 parts with 10 scales of structure microphotographs (magnified 1,000-times and 400-times) and 14 tables for evaluations by pearlite, eutectic phosphide, cementite and graphite. The project for this new standard was developed by TsNIITMASH.

The former graphite classification was done by 8 standards, as in the American practice (ASTM A 247-47 Rec. Practice for Evaluating the Microstructure of Graphite in Gray Iron). The new standard provides more detailed differentiation in gray iron with 10 ranges of length of the graphite inclusions. There are 5 evaluations for high strength iron two of which are by the deviation of the inclusions from the globular shape, and three - by combinations of the laminar and globular graphite.

Card 1/2

28-4-14/35

Classification of Structure Components in Castings of Gray Iron and High-Strength Iron

The permissible shape of graphite in castings will be specified for each individual case.

The article includes an explanation of the designation system introduced by the new standard (that of the superceded standard with amendments). The letters indicate the structure elements, and the figures following the letters - the corresponding parameters. Examples are given.

FOCT 3443-57 is in effect from 1 September 1957 on. The old standard was worked out by Ye.M. Rozenberg and M.N. Kunyavskiy.

The Czechoslovakian and Polish standards for cast iron are said to correspond to the now-obsolete 1946 Soviet standard.

There is one table and one American reference.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

ZARUBIN, N.

Save in every way possible the supplies of materials.  
Mor. flot. 24 no. 5:12-14 My '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Starshiy inzh. Glavnogo upravleniya material'no-  
tekhnicheskogo snabzheniya Ministerstva morskogo flota  
SSSR.

KORNEVA, N.K.; CRIMEVICH, I.P.; DOROFEEV, G.A.; ZARUBIN, N.G.; LEPORSKIY, S.V.

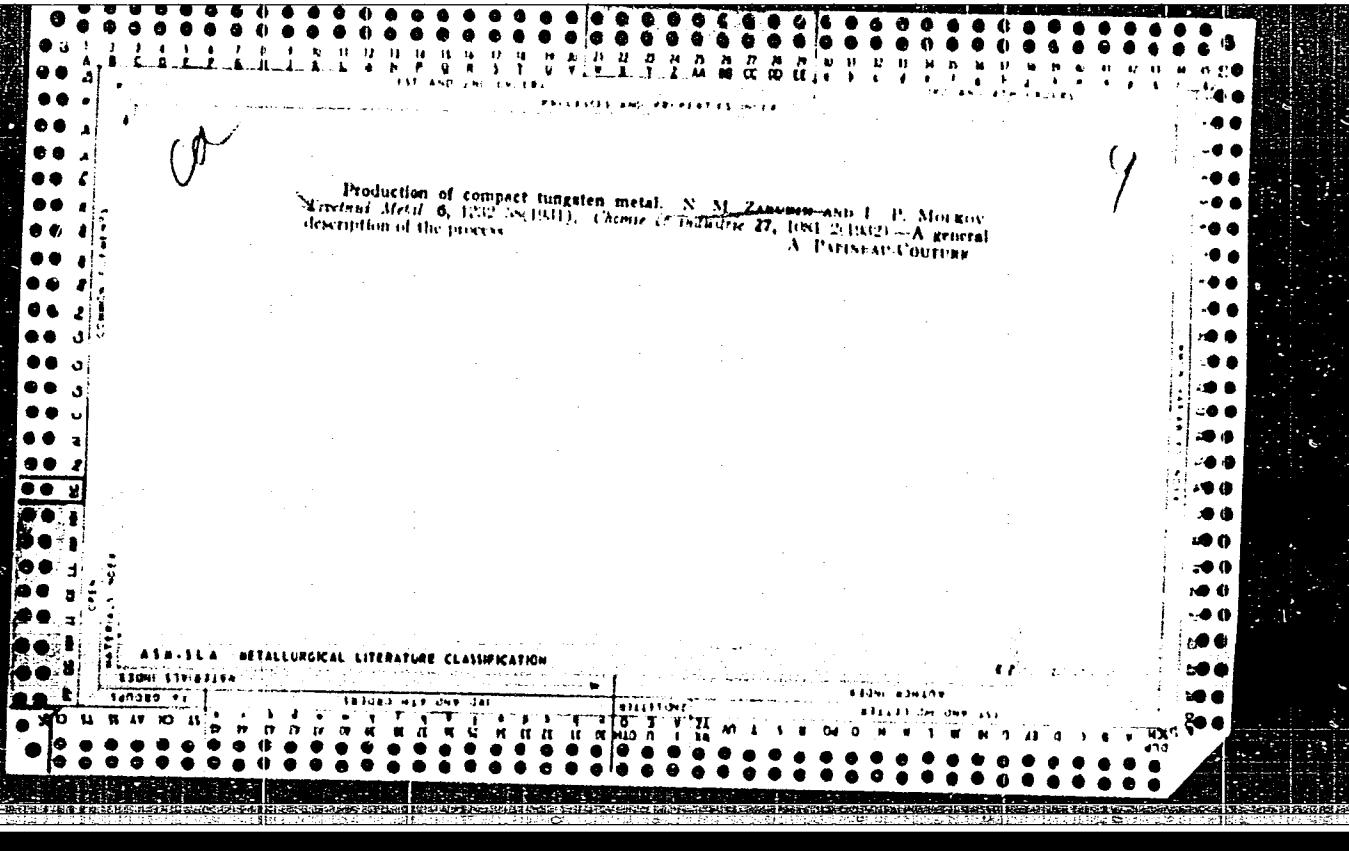
An efficient design of the parts of high-capacity open-hearth  
furnaces. Metallurg 10 no.8:23-24 Ag '65.

(MERA 18:8)

2. DonNIICfermet i zavod im. Il'icha.

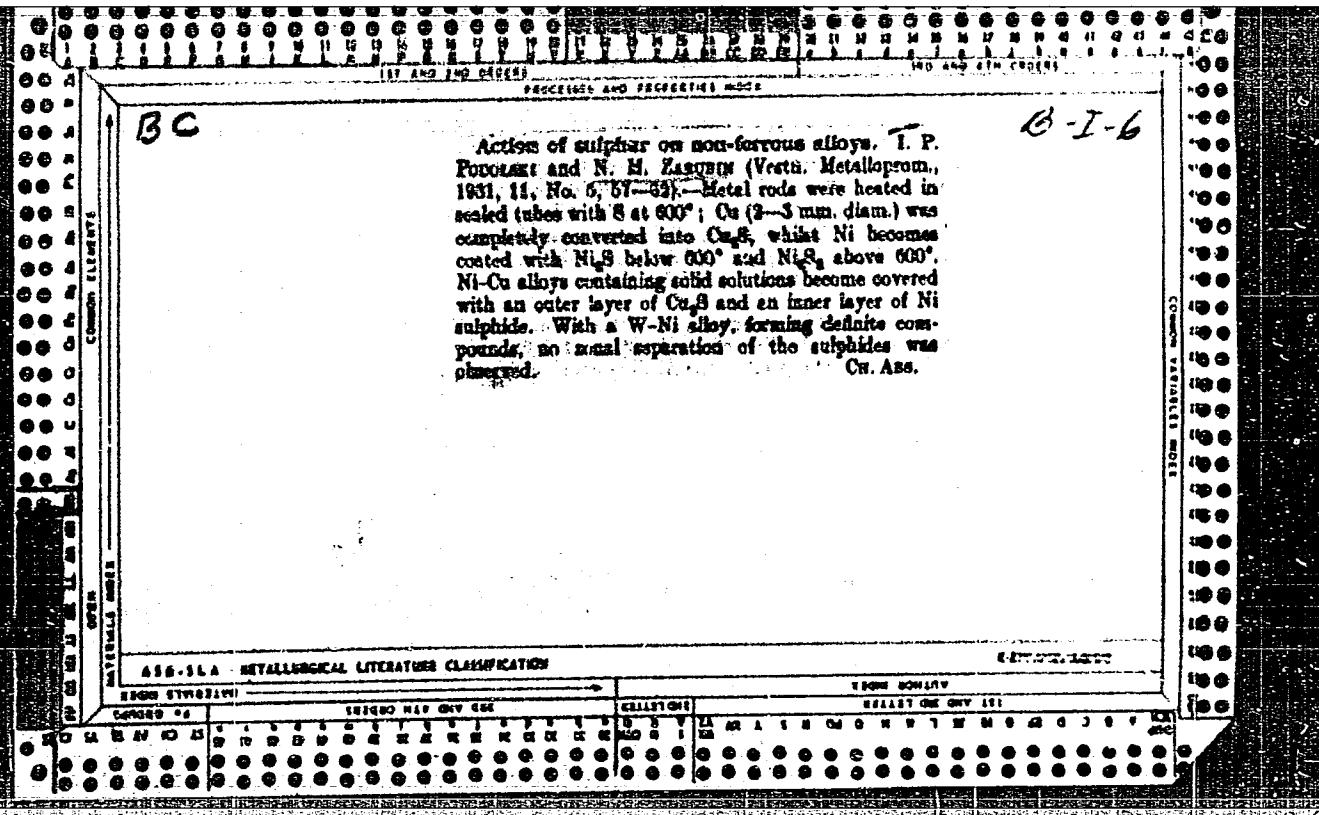
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963830007-4



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963830007-4"



27

"Metallographic Investigation of Tungsten Wire with Addition of Thoria.  
N. M. Zarubin and A. N. Koptzik (*Zivitoge Metally (The Non-Ferrous Metals)*,  
1932, (5,6), 35-46; *C. Abstr.*, 1934, 28, 2308).—[In Russian.] A discussion of  
the microstructure of tungsten wire with addition of  $\text{ThO}_2$ ,  $\text{SiO}_2$ , and  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ .  
More pores were observed in wires prepared from cheaper grades of tungsten  
contaminated with aluminum, molybdenum, iron, etc. The number of pores  
was found to be greater the finer the grain. — B. O.

AIN-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		ECONOMICS	
13001-14	13001-14	13001-14	13001-14
SOURCE	13001-14	13001-14	13001-14

Application of tungsten wire in the electrical industry and principles of its heat treatment. N. M. Zaretsky and A. N. Kostrik. *Tungsten Metal* 1933, 180-204. Recent progress in the annealing and heat treatment of tungsten wire is reviewed. An app. and the method for measuring the sag in tungsten wire are described. Heat treating expts. are described for controlling the grain size of wires with the addn. of  $K_2O$ ,  $SiO_2$  and  $TiO_2$ . Photomicrographs and bibliography are given. B. N.

ANALYST'S RETENTION FOR LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

M

REFLECTION AND TRANSMISSION SPECTRA  
OF METALLIC POWDERS

\*Determination of Size of Particles in Metallic Powders. N. M. Zarubin  
(Zarubinskaya Lab., 1933, (2), 29-34).—[In Russian.] The Stokes, the micro-  
scopic, and the chemical rate of solution methods were used to determine  
the size of particles in tungsten, molybdenum, cobalt, nickel, and other  
powders.—S. I.

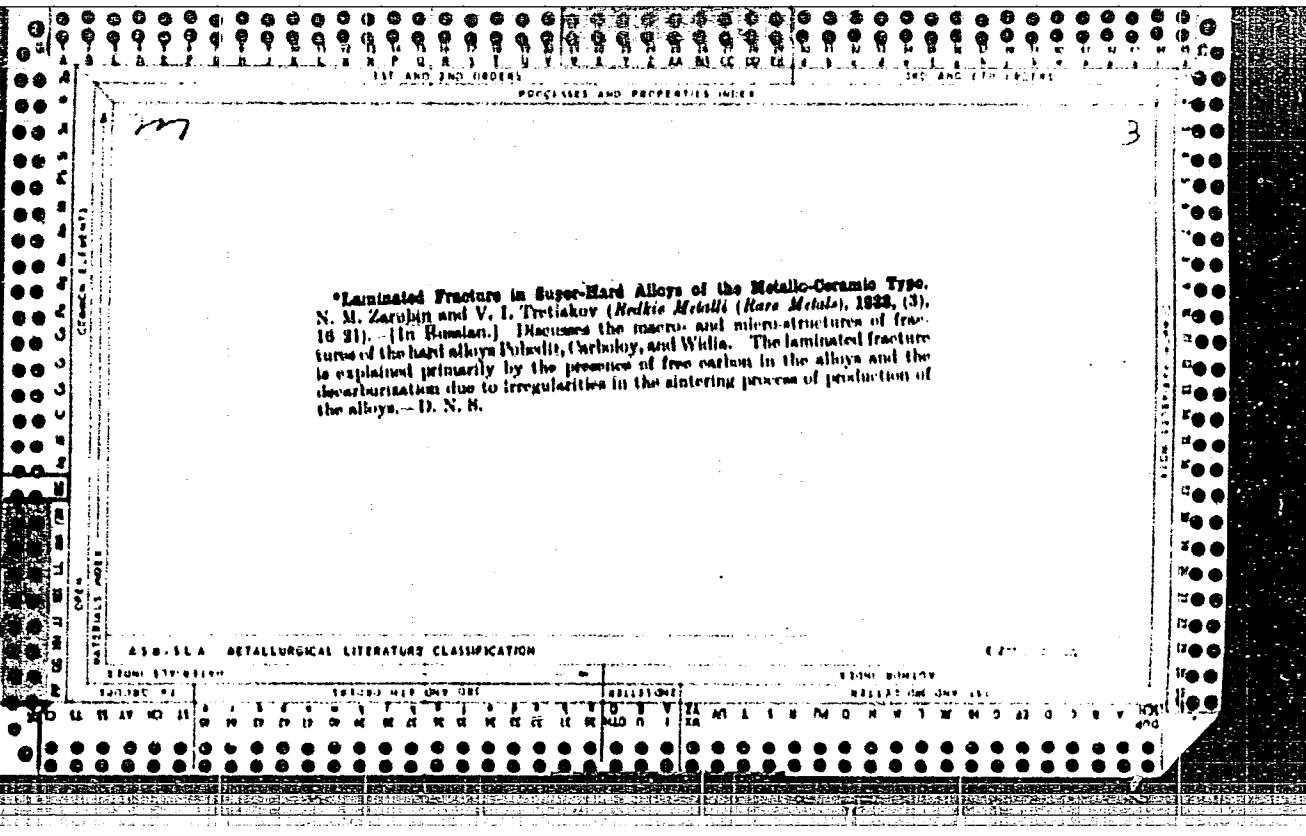
ASELSA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED

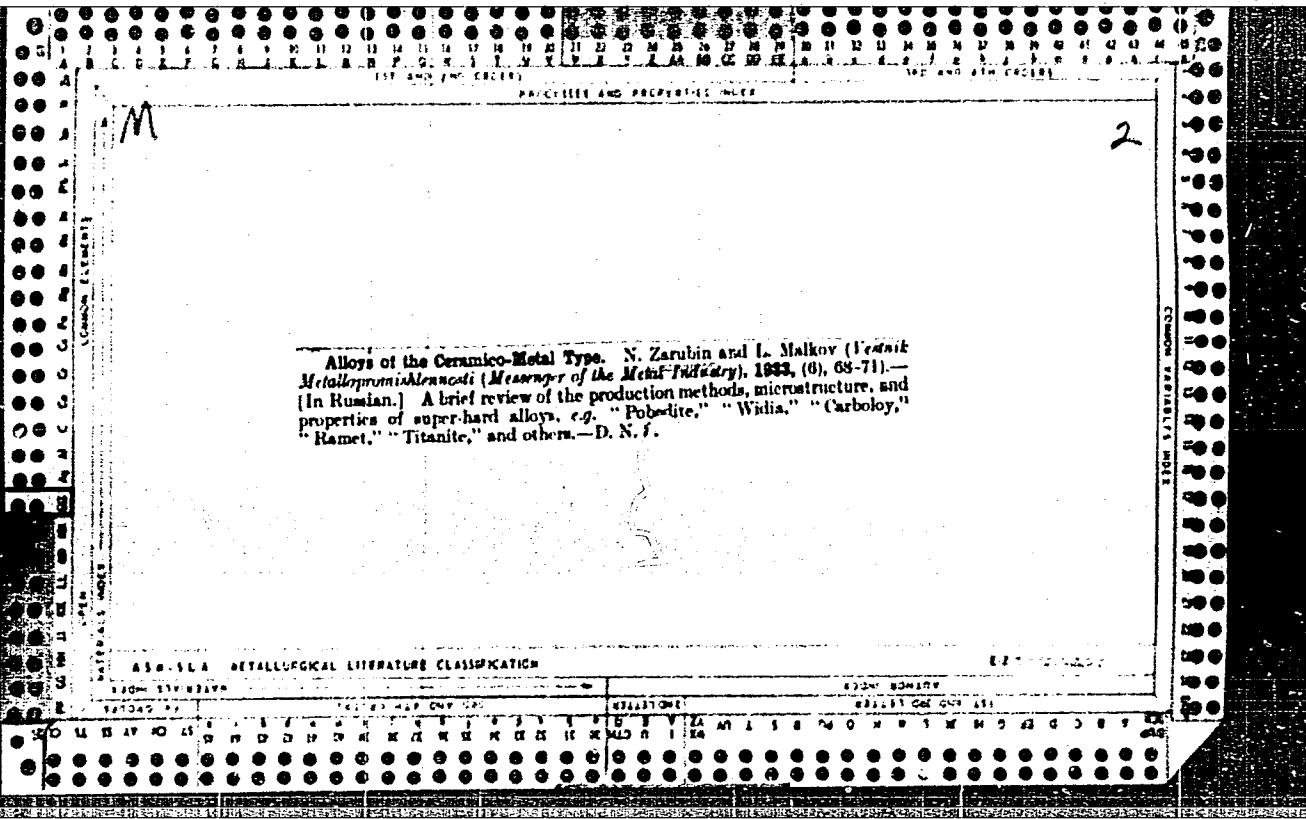
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EXHIBITION

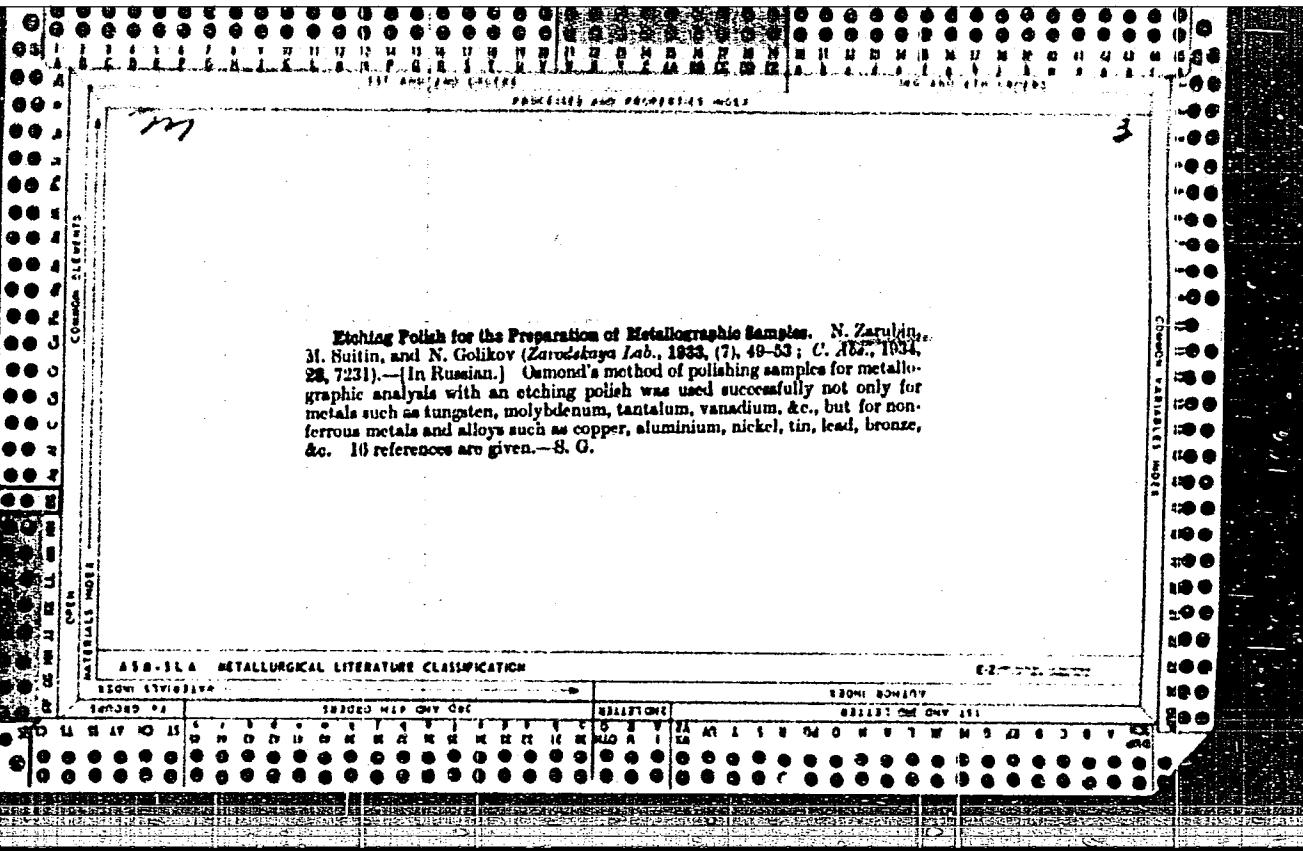
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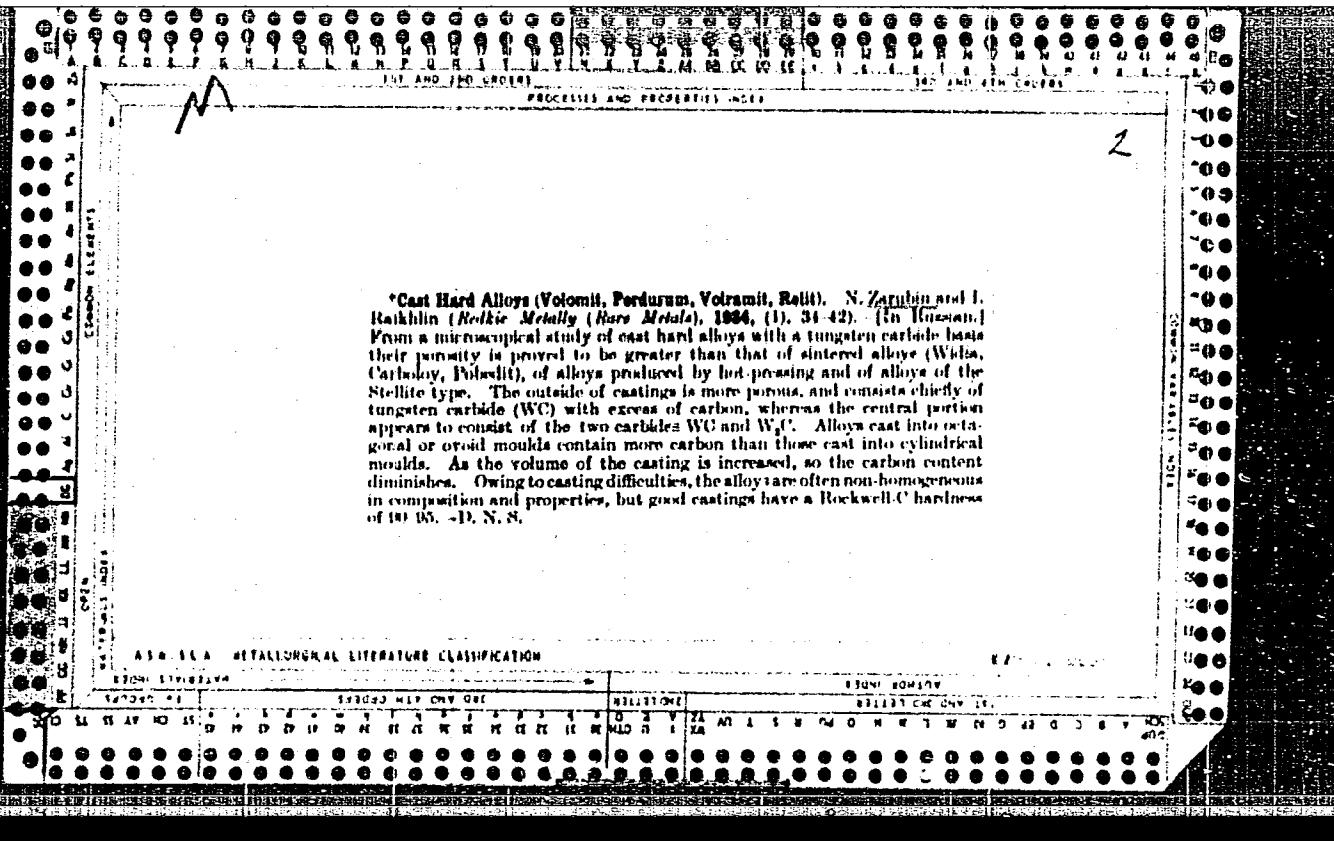


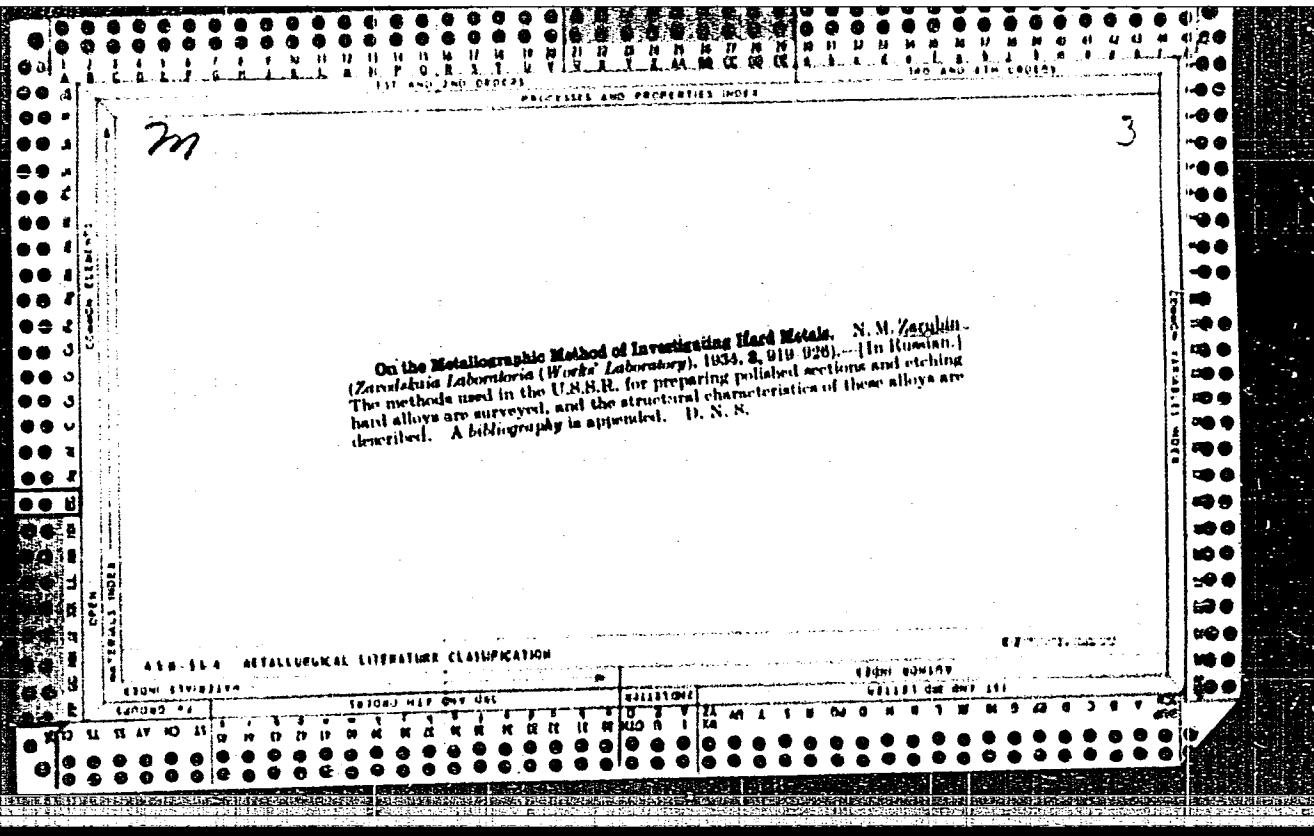
\*Laminated Fracture in Super-Hard Alloys of the Metallo-Ceramic Type.  
N. M. Zarubin and V. I. Trityakov (*Tekhnika Metallov (Rare Metals)*, 1958, (3),  
16-21). - (In Russian.) Discusses the macro- and micro-structures of fractures  
of the hard alloys Vileyit, Orbeloy, and Wilia. The laminated fracture  
is explained primarily by the presence of free carbon in the alloys and the  
decarburization due to irregularities in the sintering process of production of  
the alloys. - D. N. R.

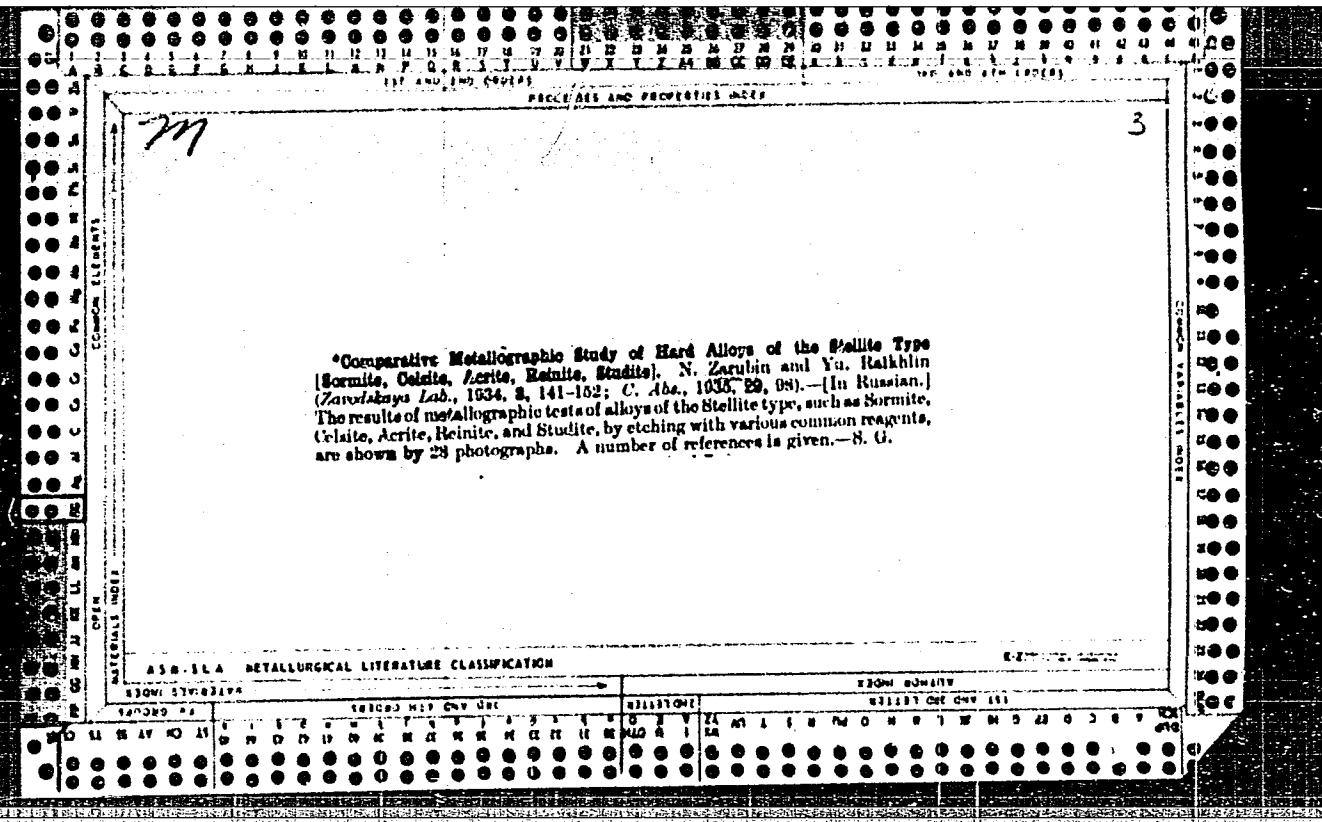


**Alloys of the Ceramic-Metal Type.** N. Zarubin and I. Malkov (*Vestnik Metallopromstankadi* (Messenger of the Metal-Industry), 1983, (6), 68-71).  
[In Russian.] A brief review of the production methods, microstructure, and properties of super-hard alloys, e.g. "Pobedite," "Widia," "Carboly," "Ramat," "Titanite," and others.—D. N. S.







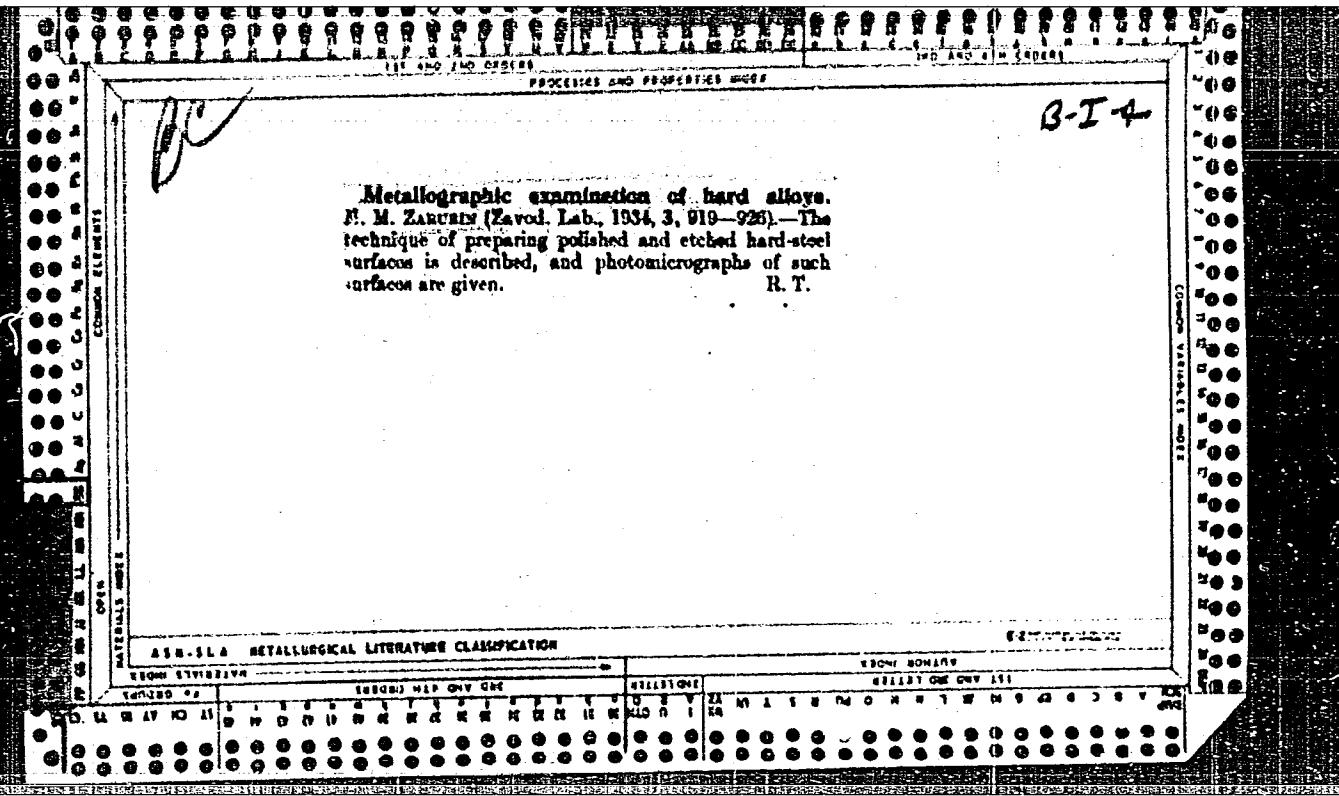


*M*

\*Metallurgy of Tantalum. N. M. Zverlov and M. V. Sutin (Zavodskaya Lab., 1934, g. 821-830; C. J. Z., 1935, 18, 1042) [In Russian.] The left polishing operation can be reduced from 1-2 hrs. to 5-10 minutes by the use of a mixture of 25 grm. alumina (No. 1 or 2), 20 c.c. of 60% hydrofluoric acid, 20 c.c. of ammonium fluoride and 1 litre of water. A mixture of equal parts of 20% ammonium fluoride and 60% hydrofluoric acid in the cold is ineffective; at 60°-80° C. it etches within 0.5-1 minute, showing the structure of pure and impure tantalum without colouring Ta<sub>2</sub>N<sub>5</sub> inclusions. One part of 20%

## A38-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

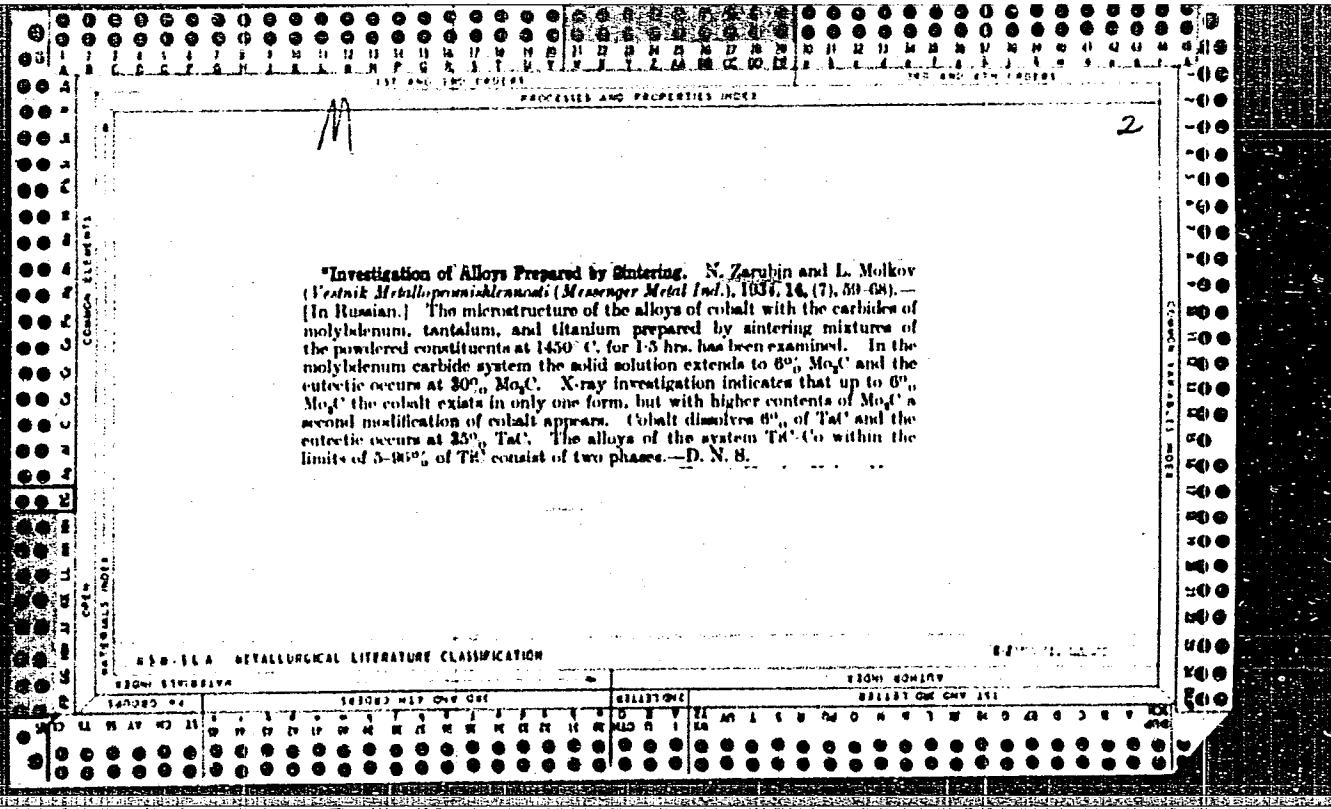
E-2-1000



METALLOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF HARD ALLOYS. N. M.  
Zarubin, Zaroditaya Lab. 3, OIV-26(1934); cf. C-A  
29, 10(2).--The technic of prep., polished and etched  
hard-metal surfaces is described and photomicrographs of  
such surfaces are given.

B. C. A.

ASH-VLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



"Investigation of Alloys Prepared by Sintering. N. Zarybin and L. Molkov (*Vestnik Metallopreryazhenniya (Messenger Metal Ind.)*, 1937, 16, (7), 59-68).— [In Russian.] The microstructure of the alloys of cobalt with the carbides of molybdenum, tantalum, and titanium prepared by sintering mixtures of the powdered constituents at 1450° C, for 1-5 hrs, has been examined. In the molybdenum carbide system the solid solution extends to 6% Mo<sub>2</sub>C and the eutectic occurs at 30% Mo<sub>2</sub>C. X-ray investigation indicates that up to 6% Mo<sub>2</sub>C the cobalt exists in only one form, but with higher contents of Mo<sub>2</sub>C a second modification of cobalt appears. Cobalt dissolves 6% of Ta<sub>2</sub>C and the eutectic occurs at 25% Ta<sub>2</sub>C. The alloys of the system Ti<sub>2</sub>C-Co within the limits of 5-90% of Ti<sub>2</sub>C consist of two phases.—D. N. B.

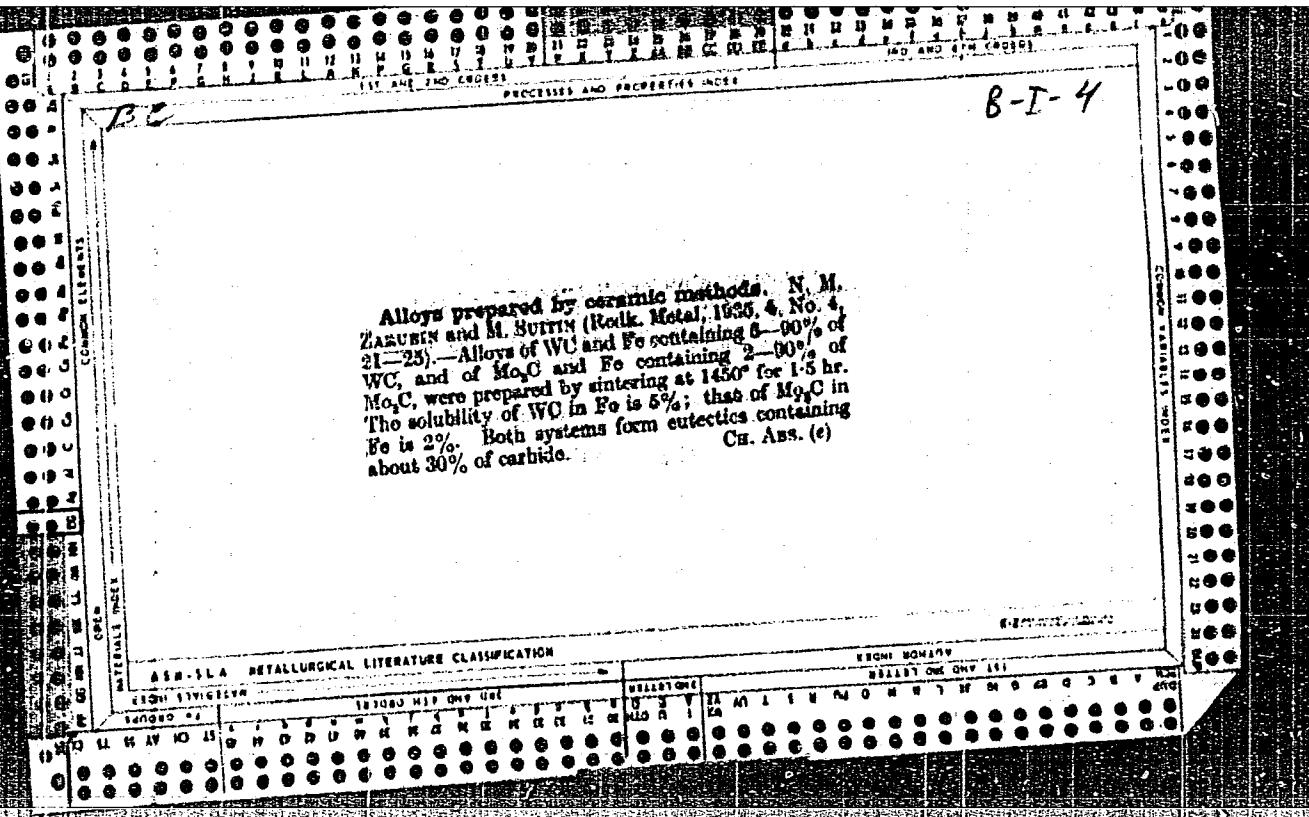
PERCENTAGE AND PROPERTIES

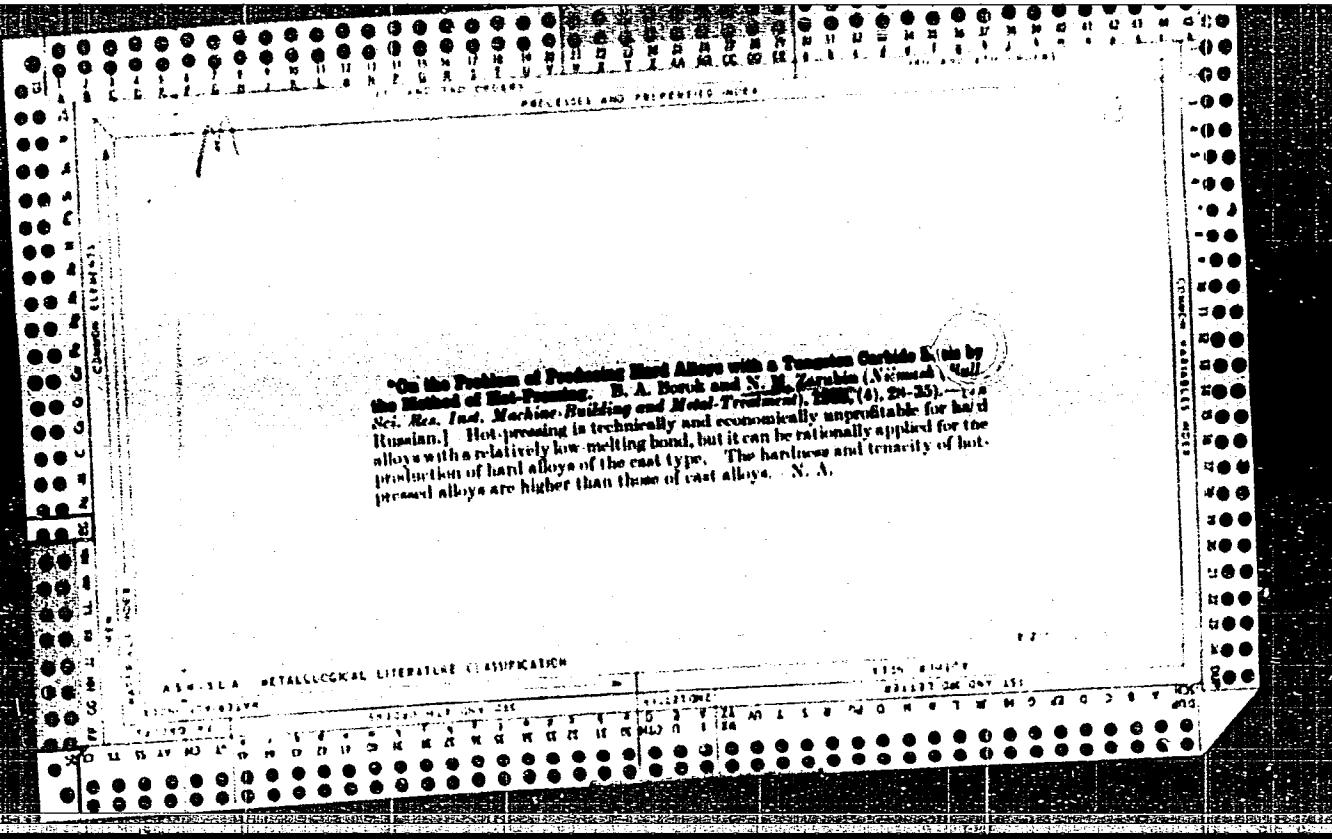
2

\*Study of Diagrams of State of the System Chromium-Cobalt and Chromium Nickel Carbides. N. M. Zernov and R. A. Trubnikov (*Radiotekhnika i Sviaz*, 1953, (3), 38-40). [In Russian.] Chromium carbide was obtained by sintering carbon and chromium for 1-2 hrs. at 1400°C., or by sintering carbon and chromium oxide at the same temperature for 2-3 hrs. A mixture of Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> and Cr<sub>2</sub>C was obtained which, according to X-ray analysis, contained 13.1-13.6% carbon. The carbide sintered with the corresponding metal at 1450°-1600°C., the temperature depending on the carbide content. The solubility of chromium carbide in cobalt was found by microscopic examination to be 8%. The eutectic of cobalt carbide and cobalt solid solution was found to be at 30% carbide and 1415°C. The solubility of chromium carbide in nickel is 8%; the eutectic is at 30% carbide and 1375°C.

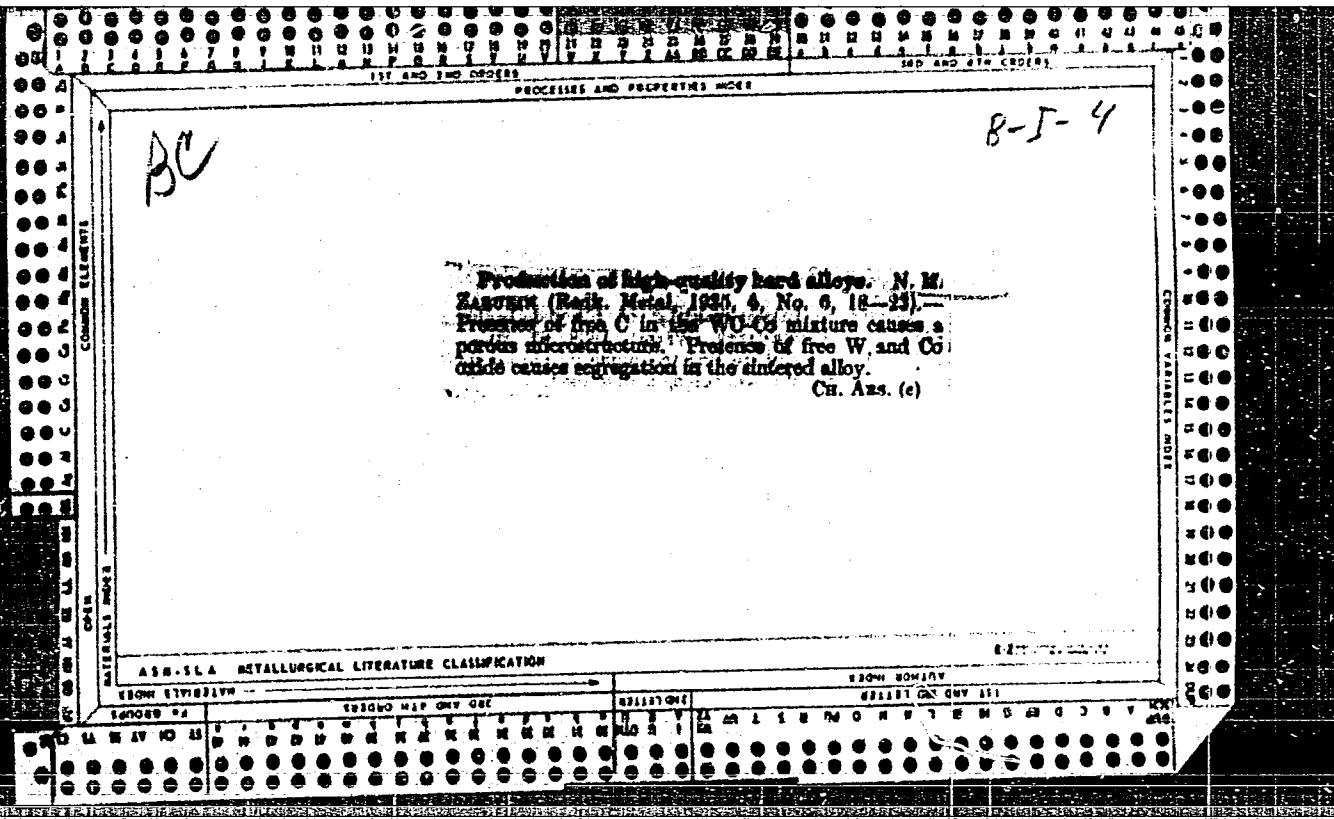
D. N. S.

## APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





On Methods for the Metallographic Examination of Hard Alloys (the WC-Fe and Mo<sub>2</sub>C-Fe Systems). N. M. Zarubin and M. V. Sjtin [Zavodskiaia Laboratoria (Works' Ish.), 1935, 4, (4), 431-437].—[In Russian.] The best etching reagents for this type of alloy are: (1) a 5% solution of potassium ferricyanide in 8% sodium hydroxide; (2) 2% alcoholic picric acid; (3) 3% alcoholic nitric acid; (4) a mixture of reagents (2) and (3); (5) aqua regia; (6) a 7:3 mixture of hydrofluoric and nitric acids. Reagents (1), (2), and (4) are particularly useful for developing the eutectic structure, reagents (1) and (2) for revealing the presence of excess of carbide, reagent (3) for revealing heterogeneity in the solid solution and identifying the eutectic boundaries, and reagent (7) for rapidly attacking the eutectic. Numerous photomicrographs are included to illustrate the properties of the different etching reagents.—D. N. S.



More on the Method of Etching Polishing in Metallurgical Grinding.  
N. M. Zarubin and M. V. Sitin (*Zavodskie Laboratoria (Works' Lab.)*, 1930, 4,  
786-799).—[In Russian.] Discusses the theory and practice of etching and  
polishing of metal specimens; reagents used in etching of anti-friction alloys,  
aluminum and copper and their alloys, iron, tantalum, tungsten, molybdenum  
and hard alloys, and gives photomicrographs of polished surfaces of the above  
metals and alloys.—D. N. S.

CHARGE ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

PRECISIONS AND DIFFERENTIAL INDEX

22  
3

On the Metallographic Examination of Graphitic Products of the Metalloceramic Type (Metallized Graphite Bearings). N. M. Zarubin. Zavodskie Laboratoria (Works' Lab.), 1930, 4, (12), 1474-1479. --[In Russian.] Methods are described for polishing and etching the surfaces of alloys produced by sintering mixtures of powdered metals and alloys with graphite. --D. N. S.

## AIA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

C2-11-12-13

SUBJ. DIVISION	SUBJ. DIVISION	SUBJ. DIVISION	SUBJ. DIVISION	CLASSIFICATION		CROSS REFERENCE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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CIA-SLA

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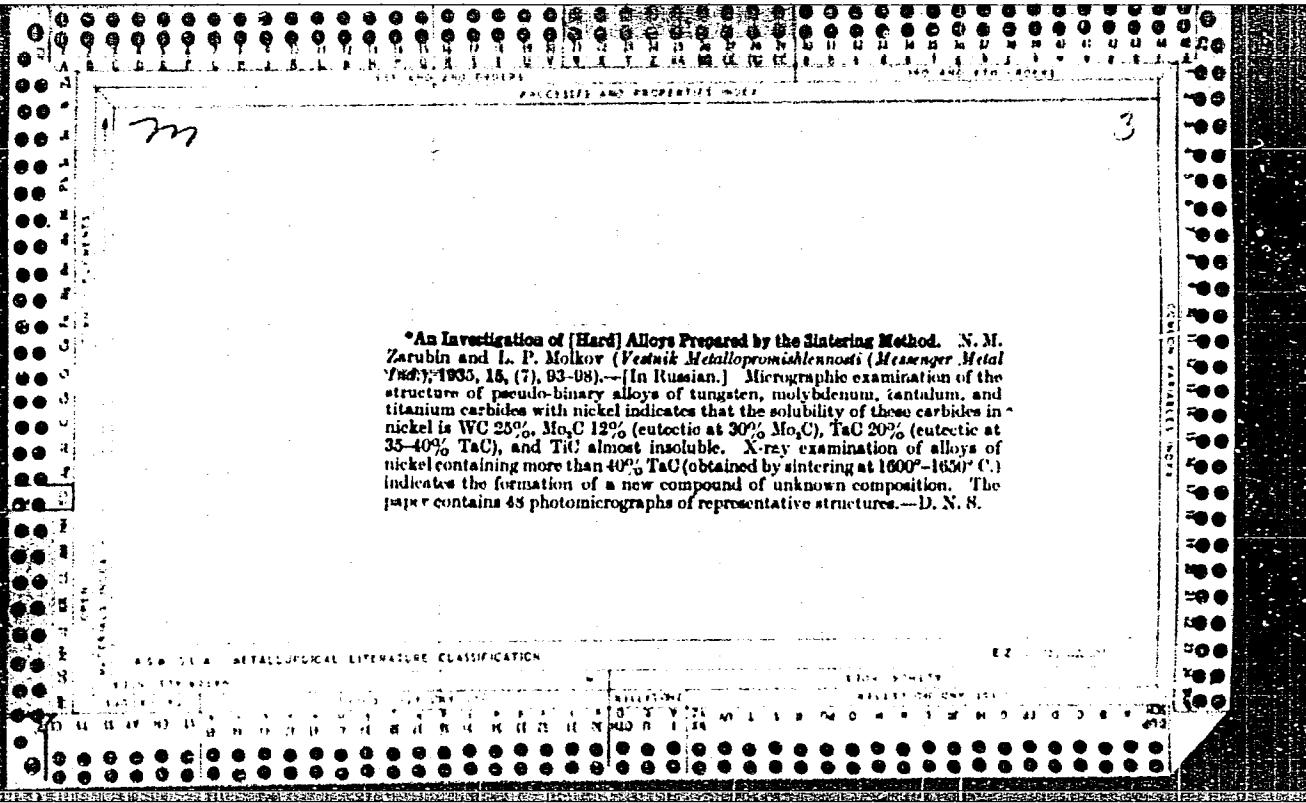
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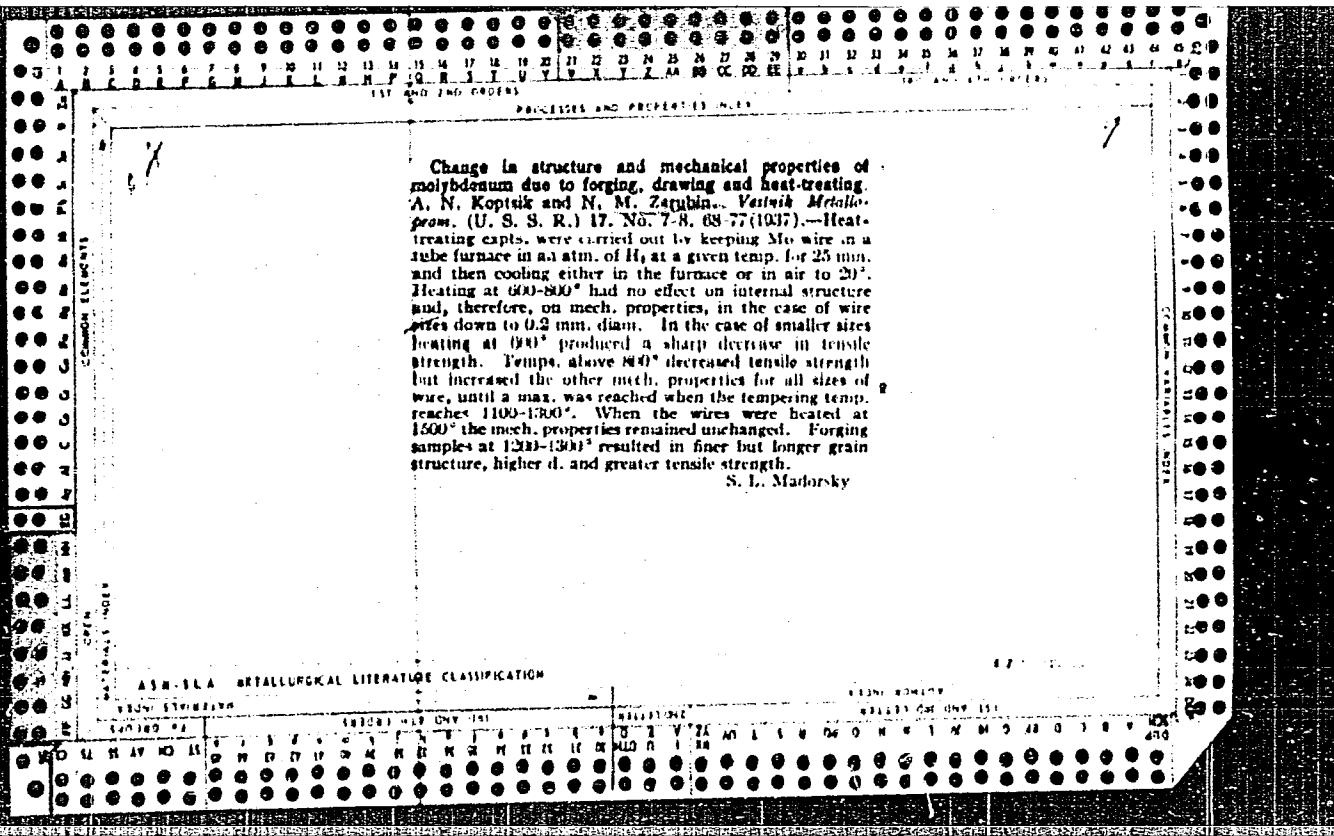
INDEX

*m*

\*The Facing of Articles by Welding on "Vokar" Alloy. N. M. Zarubin, (Relye Metallo (Rare Metals), 1935, (5), 48-51).—[In Russian.] Micrographic examination of welded joints between iron and the hard alloy "Vokar" shows the presence of WC but not of W<sub>2</sub>C; the former dissolves to the extent of about 5% in the surface layers of the iron. Subsequent layers become gradually richer in WC and pass through the eutectic composition into the zone of hard alloy free from iron.—D. N. S.

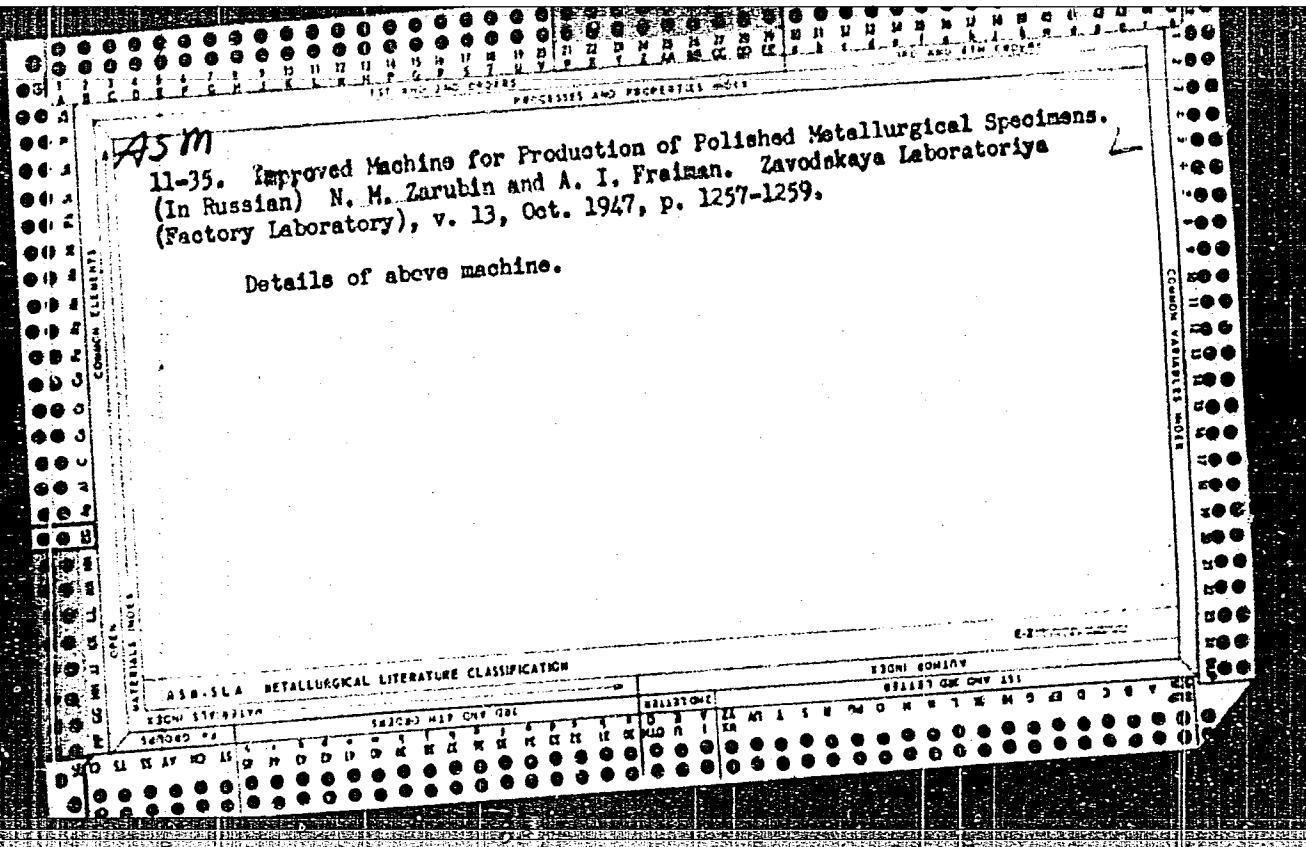
On Rejections in the Production of Hard Alloys of Metallo-Ceramic Type.  
N. M. Zarubin, *Redkie Metalli (Rare Metals)*, 1935, (6), 18-23).—[In Russian.]  
Examination of the microstructure of hard tungsten carbide alloys prepared in various ways indicated that porosity is due to large grain-size of the tungsten carbide, and to the presence therein of free carbon. Free carbon also reduces the hardness, and shrinkage increases the brittleness and renders the alloys chemically and physically heterogeneous. On the other hand, free tungsten in the carbide or the presence of oxides in the nickel or cobalt "cement" cause cleavage of the alloy. The sintering temperature and the nature of the atmosphere in the furnace also have a considerable influence in presence of oxides on the development of cleavage.—D. N. S.





Change in structure and mechanical properties of molybdenum due to forging, drawing and heat-treating. A. N. Koptik and N. M. Zagubina. *Vestnik Metalloprosm.* (U. S. S. R.) 17, №. 7-8, 69-77 (1937).—Heat-treating expts. were carried out by keeping Mo wire in a tube furnace in an atm. of H<sub>2</sub> at a given temp. for 25 min. and then cooling either in the furnace or in air to 20°. Heating at 600-800° had no effect on internal structure and, therefore, on mech. properties, in the case of wire sizes down to 0.2 mm. diam. In the case of smaller sizes heating at 900° produced a sharp decrease in tensile strength. Temps. above 800° decreased tensile strength but increased the other mech. properties for all sizes of wire, until a max. was reached when the tempering temp. reaches 1100-1300°. When the wires were heated at 1500° the mech. properties remained unchanged. Forging samples at 1200-1300° resulted in finer but longer grain structure, higher d. and greater tensile strength.

S. L. Madorsky



Ca  
Processes and Properties Index  
Use of passivating solutions in the preparation of micro-graphic sections. N. M. Zarubin and N. E. Kiselevskaya. Lab. 14, 204-7 (1948).—The inevitable corrosion of microsections of ferrous metals, particularly gray cast iron, can be checked by using, in the operations, a soln. of NaNO<sub>3</sub> 10-150 g., Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 3 g., H<sub>2</sub>O up to 1 L, instead of pure H<sub>2</sub>O. Microphotographs are presented as illustrations.  
N. Tchou

AIR-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

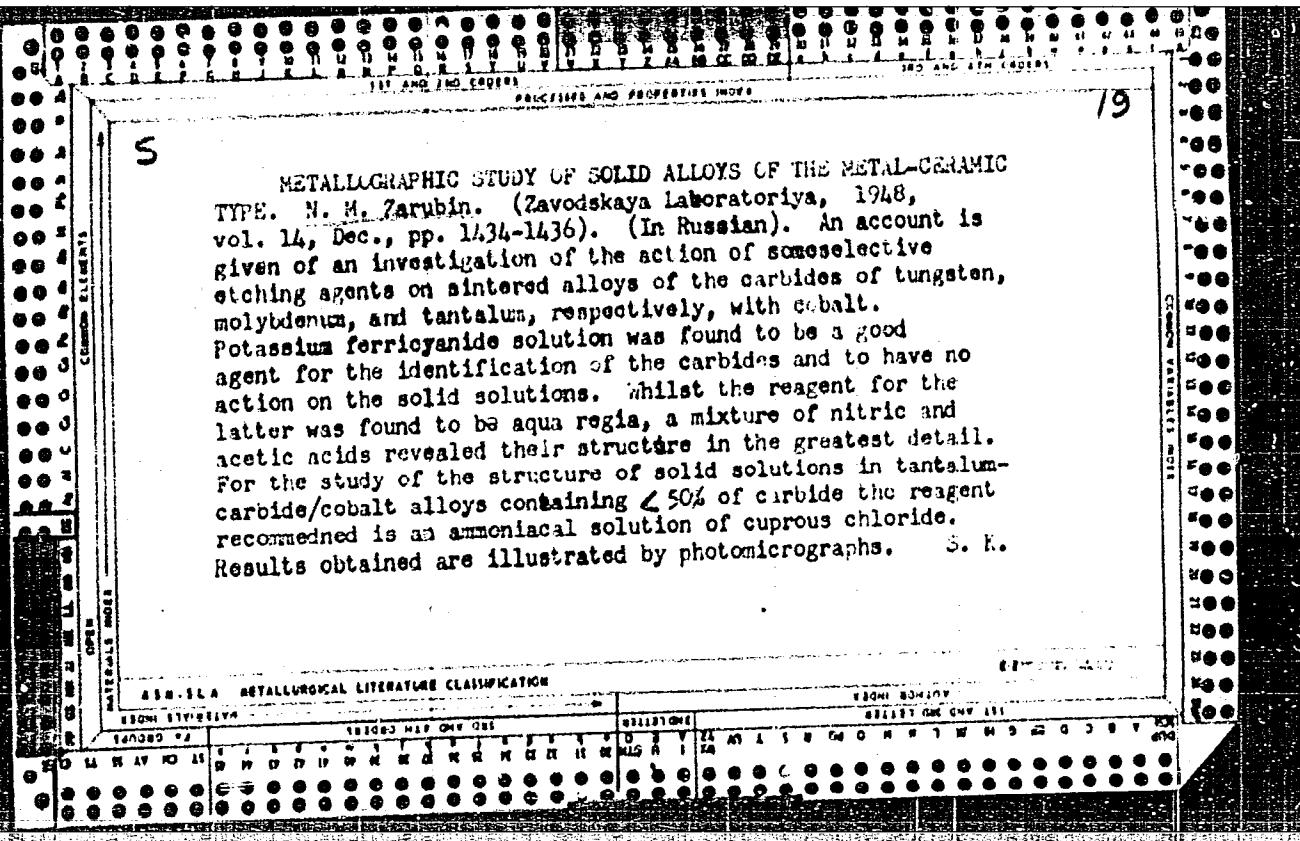
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SELECTED MAP ONLY

ILLUSTRATION

RIGHT SIDE

WILLISTON DAY USE



LAWSON, N.H., carbener.

Classifying structural components of castings made from gray  
and high-strength cast iron. Standartizatsiya no.4:53-56 Je-4g '57.  
(MLRA 10:9)

1. PSeentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinostroyeniya.  
(Iron founding)

ZARUBIN, N.M.

Investigating the inhomogeneity of magnesium cast iron, Lit.  
proizv. no. 5:27-28 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Cast iron—Metallography)  
(Iron founding)

ZARUBIN, N.Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Eliminating the settling of the roadbed. Put' i put.khoz. 4  
no.10:15-16 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy geologicheskiy institut, g. Irkutsk.  
(Railroad--Track)

ZARUBIN, N.Ye, inzh.

Culvert foundations to be built on waterways covered with  
ice. Transp.stroi. 9 no.12:144-45 D '59.  
(Culverts) (Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)  
(MIRA 13:5)

ZARUBIN, N.Ye., inzh.

Expediency of some anti-icing measures and installations.  
Transn.stroi. 10 no.2:45 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)  
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

KALINNIKOV, V.M., starshiy tekhnik; ZARUBIN, N.Ye., inzh.

Instrument for measuring soil temperatures under field conditions. Transp.stroi. 9 no.1:58-59 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Measuring instruments) (Soil temperature)

ZARUBIN, N.Ye., inzh.

Measures to combat foundation heaving. Transp. stroi. 9 no.3:  
31-33 Mr '59.  
(Foundations) (Soil mechanics)

(MIRA 12:4)

ZARUBIN, N.Ye., inzh.

Minimum height of embankments built on marshy soils, Transp.  
stroy. 8 no.12:22 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Railroads--Earthwork)

ZARUBIN, N.Ye., inzh.

On sections located in permanently frozen soil. Put' i put.khoz.  
no.10:30 0 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Nachal'nik merzlotnoy stantsii, g. Skovorodino Amurskoy dorogi.  
(Railroads--Cold weather conditions)

ZARUBIN, N.Ye., inzh.; PERETRUKHIN, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Planning pile foundations for contact system poles in frozen ground  
regions. Transp. stroi. 7 no.11:4-7 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Electric lines--Poles) (Frozen ground) (Electric railroads)

L 17504-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003763

efficient of diffusion of the substance, and the rates of supply and removal  
which determine the rate of the process. Orig. art. has 2 tab., 16 equa., 11 fig.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Jul62 DATE ACQ: 07Aug63 INCL: 00

SUB CODE: MI, MA NO REF Sov: 010 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 21002-66 ENT(m)/EXP(t) IJP(c) JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5014135

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620.194

620.199

12

10

B

AUTHOR: Zarubin, P. I.; Poluboyartseva, L. A.; Novakovskiy, V. M.

TITLE: Investigation of metal corrosion in heat transfer conditions

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 297-303

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion rate, thermodynamic equilibrium, heat transfer

ABSTRACT: It is shown that rotating disc electrodes may be used for simulating the diffusion-dependent corrosion processes which take place in a circular tube during the flow of an aggressive liquid both in conditions of thermal equilibrium and when the liquid is being heated or cooled through the wall. Experimental data indicate that if the wall temperature and the solution temperature are exactly reproduced in the model, then the velocity of the disc which is equivalent to the predetermined linear velocity of the liquid flow may be determined with satisfactory accuracy from Novakovskiy's equation for thermally balanced systems (V. M. Novakovskiy, S. N. Fishman, "Work in the Field of Electrochemistry and Corrosion", Tr. Ural'sk. n.-i.

Card 1/2

L 21002-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014135

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khim. in-ta, Goskhimizdat, 1961, p 71). The methods developed in this paper are used to show that there may be a considerable difference in the effect which the velocity of the liquid flow has on the rate of diffusion-dependent corrosion with respect to thermal equilibrium and heat transfer conditions. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut (Ural Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry); Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 02Feb65

ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: TD, MM

NO REF Sov: 010

OTHER: 004

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ZARUBIN, P. P.

"Investigation of the Radiation of Several Radioactive Isotopes With the Aid of a Beta-Spectrometer With Improved Focusing." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, Leningrad, 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

ZARUBIN, P.P.

USSR/ Nuclear Physics

Card 1/2 Pub. 43 - 2/5

Authors : Zarubin, P. P.

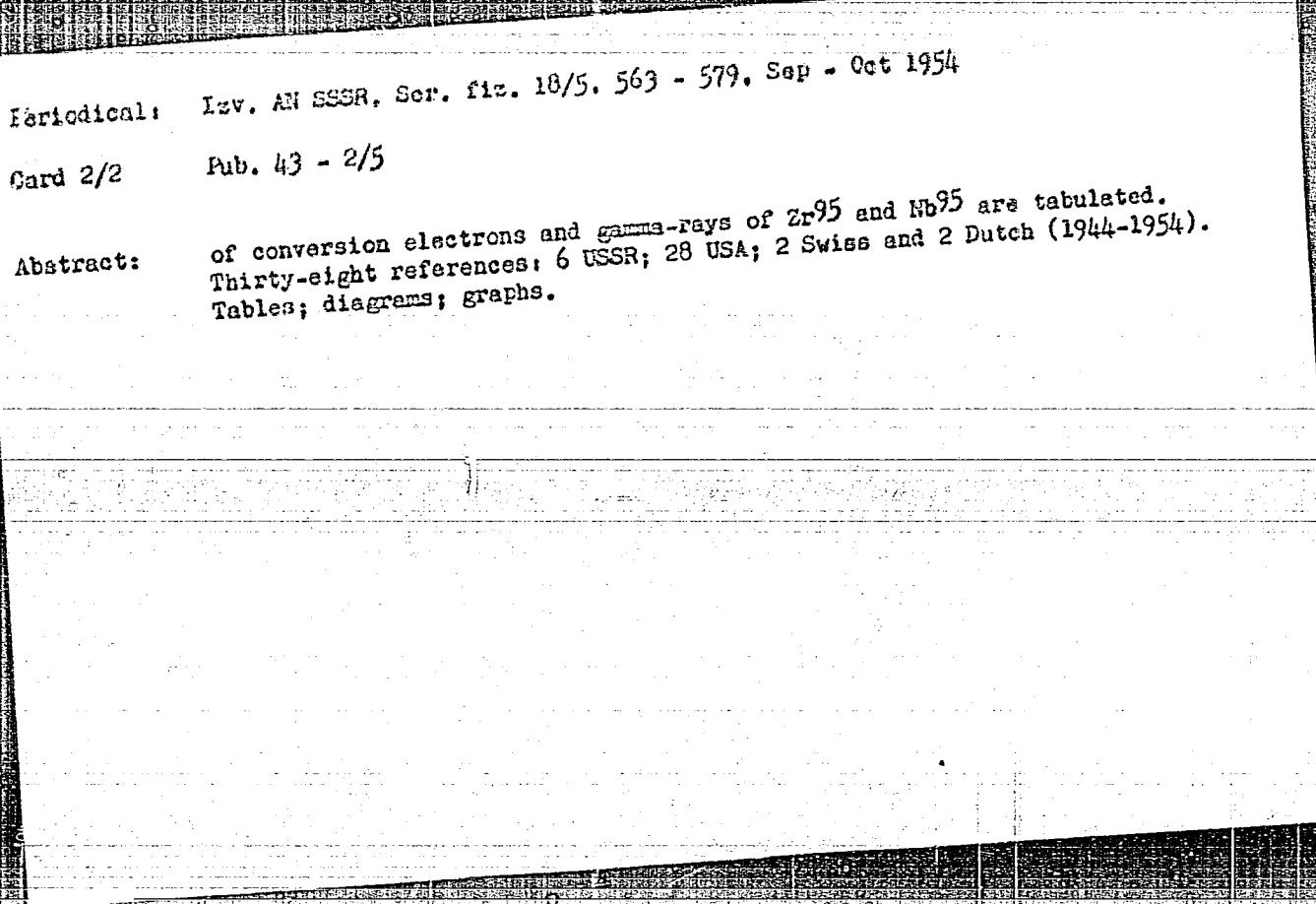
Title : Investigation of Zr<sup>95</sup> Nb<sup>95</sup> radiation

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/5. 563 - 579, Sep - Oct 1954

Abstract : Experiments were conducted to determine the relation between gamma rays with energy of 910-930 kev and the decomposition of Zr<sup>95</sup> or Nb<sup>95</sup>, to check the presence of a partial beta-spectrum of Zr<sup>95</sup> with boundary energy of 600 kev and to establish the nature of gamma-radiation with energies of 720-730 kev with respect to the excitation level of Nb<sup>95</sup>. The experiments were carried out by means of a katron (beta-spectrometer) with lateral magnetic field and improved electron focusing as a result of magnetic field non-uniformity in one direction. The results obtained by measuring the spectra

Institution: .....

Submitted: August 26, 1954



ZARUBIN, P. P.

USSR/ Nuclear Physics

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 3/5

Authors : Dmitriev, A. G., and Zarubin, P. P.

Title : Study of Rb<sup>86</sup> radiation

Periodical : Izv. Akad SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/5, 580 - 588, Sep - Oct 1954

Abstract : The Rb<sup>86</sup> radiation was investigated by means of a magnetic beta-spectrometer with improved focusing (ketron) in order to explain some of the uncertainties in the decomposition of Rb<sup>86</sup>. The semi-decomposition period of the radioactive Rb<sup>86</sup> - discovered by Snell in 1937 during the bombardment of Rb with slow neutrons - according to the most accurate measurements was set at 19.5<sup>+</sup> days. It was established that this isotope when subjected to beta-decomposition converts from its basic state into the basic state of Sr<sup>86</sup> and into one highly excited state Sr<sup>86</sup> with consequent discharge by gamma-quanta. It is also quite possible that Rb<sup>86</sup> converts from its basic state into Kr<sup>86</sup> through beta-decomposition and K-entrainment. Twenty-four references: 22 USA; 1 USSR and 1 Swiss (1937 - 1953). Table; diagrams; graph.

Institution: .....

Submitted: August 26, 1954

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A new  $\beta$ -spectrometer ...

spectrometer was based on the paper by P. P. Pavinskiy (Ref.4: Izv. AN SSSR, seriya fiz., 18, 175, 1954) in which the field is written down in a parametric form:  $H = H(\tau)$ ;  $\tau = \tau(\zeta)$ , where  $\tau$  is the parameter. The calculations were repeated and for the coefficient  $n_k$ , equations were obtained which differ from those presented in Ref.4. The drawing of Fig. 1 is taken as basis. S is the radiation source with the polar coordinates  $r_0, \alpha$ . The particle leaves the source at an angle  $\alpha$  relative to the tangent. Its trajectory is determined by the function  $H(r)$ . Under certain conditions, it will intersect the circle of radius  $r_0$ . For the coordinate

of this point, the following is written down:

$$r_p = \pm 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{\mu - \zeta}{\rho(\zeta)}\right) \frac{1}{\rho(\zeta)} \frac{d\rho(\zeta)}{d\zeta} d\zeta}{\sqrt{1 - \left(1 - \frac{\mu - \zeta}{\rho(\zeta)}\right)^2}}. \quad (3)$$

where  $\mu \equiv 1 - \cos \alpha$  (4). For the function  $\zeta(\tau)$ , the following solution is

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A new  $\beta$ -spectrometer ...

obtained:  $\tau = -\frac{1}{r_0} (1/r_0) B(\xi) + 1$  (5). For the function  $B(\cdot)$ , the following holds:  $B(\cdot) = (er_0^2/mcv_0) \int_1^\infty 2H(\xi) d\xi$  (6).  $\psi_F = \text{const}$  is written down and the solution for Eq. (3) sought. For  $\varphi(\tau)$ , the following series is written down:

$$\varphi(\tau) = 1 + \theta \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \lambda_p \tau^{\frac{p+1}{2}}, \quad (10),$$

where  $\theta$  is a parameter to be determined. For  $\psi_F$ , one finds:

$$\psi_F = \pm (\sqrt{2}/\pi) \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} R_k \tau^k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} E_k \tau^{k+1/2} \right) \quad (15), \text{ where } R_k = \sum_{i=0}^k [a_i/(1-2i)]$$

$$L_{2(k-i)+1}^{(i)} \cdot B(k-i+1/2, i+1/2) \quad (16), \text{ and } E_k = \sum_{i=0}^k [a_i/(1-2i)] L_{2(k-i)+2}^{(i)}.$$

$\cdot B(k-i+1, i+1/2) \quad (17)$ . The condition of focusing is fulfilled if all  
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coefficients of  $R_k$  and  $E_k$ , with the exception of  $R_0$ , become equal to zero:  $\psi_F = \pm(\sqrt{2}/\pi)R_0$ , and  $\theta = \pm(\sqrt{2}/\pi)\psi_F$  (18). By successively setting the coefficients of  $R_k$  and  $E_k$  equal to zero, the equations for  $\lambda_k$  are obtained ( $k = 1, 2, \dots$ ):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_1 &= \frac{0}{4}; \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{4}; \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{0}{32}; \quad \lambda_4 = \frac{11}{160} - \frac{3}{320}\theta^2; \\ \lambda_5 &= -\frac{1}{80}\theta + \frac{1}{320}\theta^3; \quad \lambda_6 = \frac{83}{4480} + \frac{3}{1280}\theta^2 - \frac{1}{896}\theta^4; \\ \lambda_7 &= -\frac{687}{71680}\theta + \frac{3}{20480}\theta^3 + \frac{3}{7168}\theta^5; \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

For  $H(\tau)$  the following is obtained from Eqs. (5) and (6):

$$H(\tau) = -H_0 \frac{1}{\rho(\tau)} \left( 1 + 1/\left| \frac{d\varphi(\tau)}{d\tau} \right| \right). \quad (20)$$

By means of Eqs. (10) and (20), the values of the function  $H = H(\cdot)$  for Card 4/9

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A new  $\beta$ -spectrometer ...

$\psi_F = 120^\circ$  were calculated. At present, a spectrometer is under construction for the study of the  $\beta$ - and  $\gamma$ -radiation of short-lived isotopes; it was designed on the basis of data listed in the Table. The chamber of the spectrometer is schematically shown in Fig. 3. The trajectories shown in Fig. 3 were calculated according to V. R. Saulit (Ref. 3: Izv. AN SSSR, seriya fiz., 18, 227, 1954). It is pointed out that the spectrometer may also be used as a  $\gamma$ -spectrometer and permits correlation experiments. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to English-language publication reads as follows: F. M. Beiduk, E. J. Konopinski, Phys. Rev., 73, 1229, 1948

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A new  $\beta$ -spectrometer ...

Fig.1. Geometrical representation of  
the denotations used in the text.

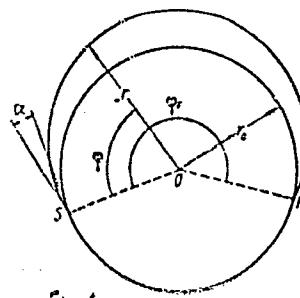


Fig 1

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Table. Numerical  
values of the  
function  $H = f(\rho)$ .

Численные значения зависимости  $H = f(\rho)$

$\rho$	$H$	$\rho$	$H$
0,601 669 04	0,009 919 04	1,096 742 17	1,095 164 7
0,611 721 62	0,026 986 78	1,138 458 75	1,121 897 4
0,622 012 04	0,064 346 31	1,171 224 47	1,137 699 3
0,632 563 74	0,102 173 52	1,199 398 41	1,147 984 1
0,643 403 63	0,140 521 61	1,224 667 44	1,154 833 8
0,654 562 93	0,179 419 88	1,247 886 78	1,159 308 8
0,665 993 93	0,218 943 24	1,269 573 14	1,162 034 4
0,677 992 69	0,259 049 48	1,290 056 61	1,169 244 1
0,690 358 19	0,299 892 49	1,309 567 63	1,163 741 0
0,703 237 58	0,337 632 16	1,328 272 53	1,163 198 9
0,716 708 59	0,384 012 32	1,346 298 15	1,163 062 9
0,730 869 31	0,427 497 69	1,363 714 91	1,160 095 0
0,745 845 00	0,472 123 94	1,380 681 35	1,157 741 3
0,761 803 89	0,518 086 94	1,397 179 24	1,154 957 0
0,778 975 96	0,565 682 19	1,413 287 17	1,151 802 3
0,797 691 40	0,615 293 83	1,429 048 27	1,148 326 7
0,818 467 11	0,667 566 48	1,444 498 87	1,144 572 1
0,842 158 42	0,723 546 80	1,459 670 10	1,140 572 1
0,870 452 25	0,785 322 79	1,474 588 64	1,136 360 9
0,907 707 81	0,858 306 81	1,489 277 80	1,131 961 6

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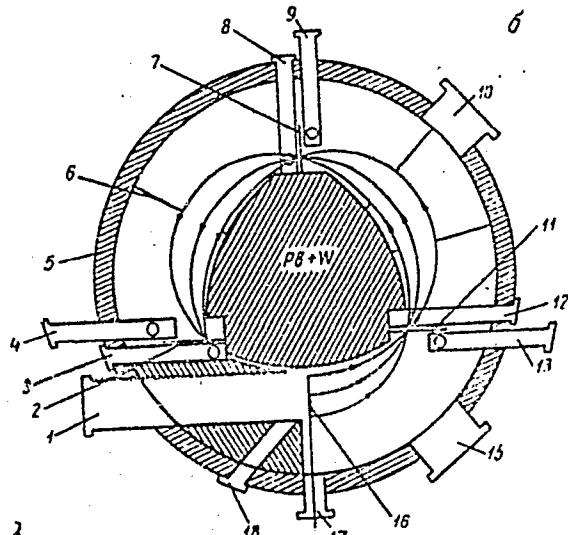
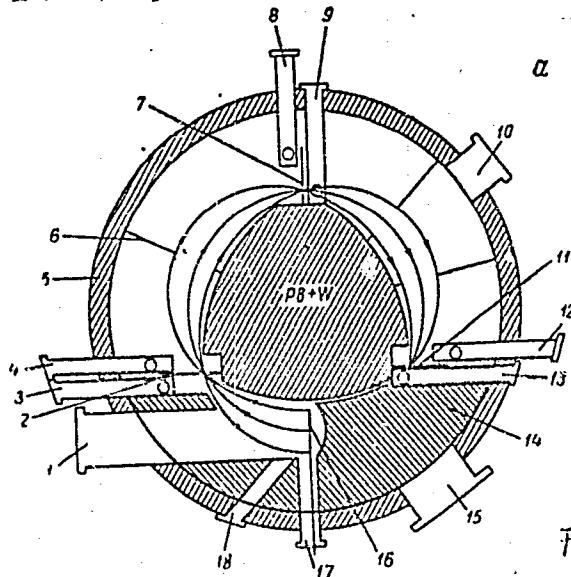


Fig. 3

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Fig. 3. Schematic representation of the spectrometer chamber. Legend:  
a) when used as  $\beta$ -spectrometer; b) when used as  $\gamma$ -spectrometer; 1) window  
to let in particle or quantum beams striking the target; 2), 7), 11)  
detector slits; 3), 4), 8), 9), 12), 13) chambers with counters; 5) body  
of the chamber; 6) stop; 10) opening for evacuation; 14) removable part  
of the Pb+W protective block; 15) opening to introduce the Pb+W block and  
the stabilizer of the magnetic field; 16) target; 17) opening to introduce  
the target; 18) opening to check the intensity of the incident beam.

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